

F

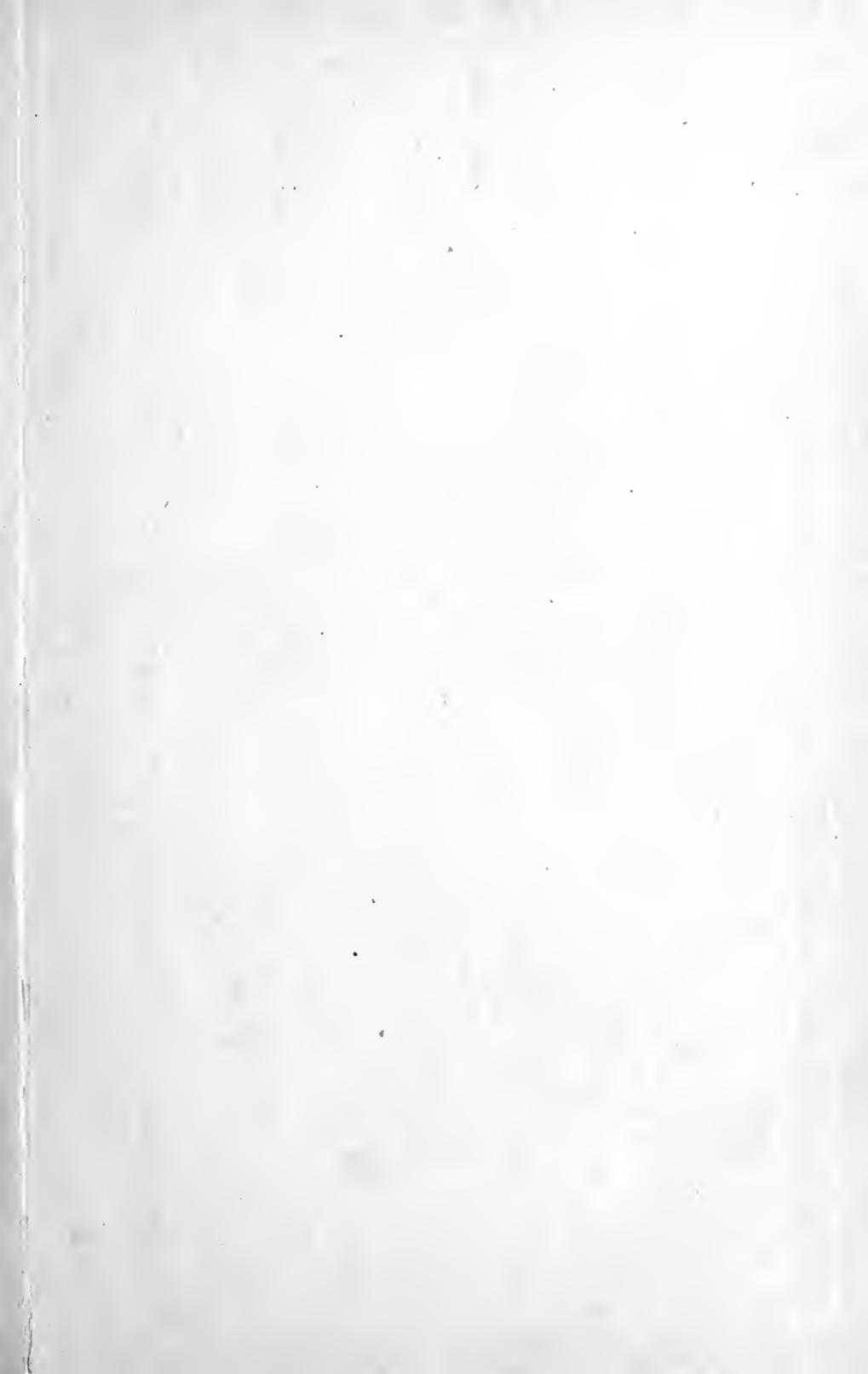
341

M 654



Class F 341
Book M 654







HAND-BOOK

OF THE

709
158

STATE of MISSISSIPPI.

By E. G. WALL, Commissioner.

20th

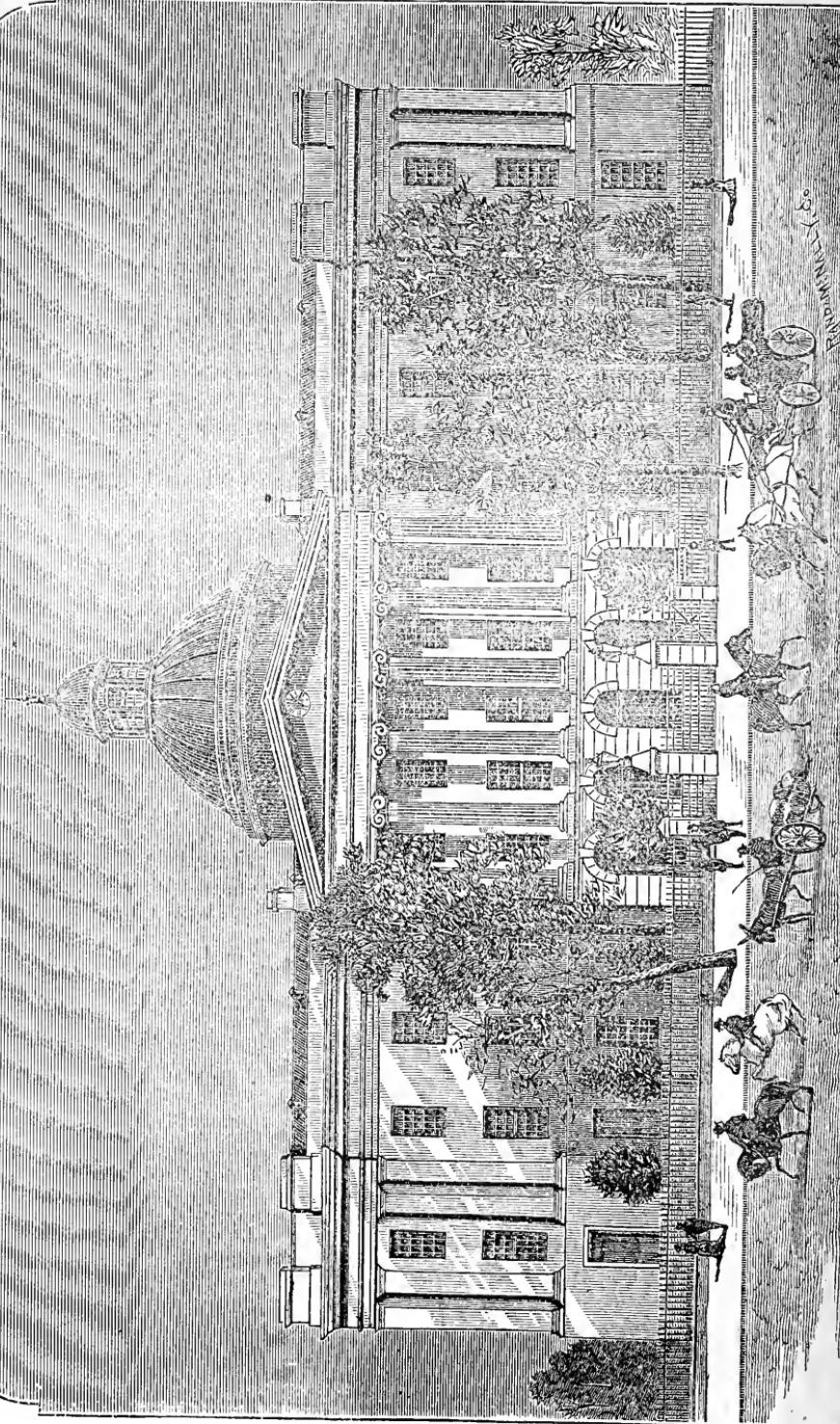
Mississippi, State
Published by Order of the Board of Immigration and Agriculture.



JACKSON, MISS.
THE CLARION STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

1885.

M654



STATE CAPITOL.

By transfer
AUG. 6 1908

14 II 1901 W.O.W.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH A BRIEF OUTLINE OF
ITS HISTORY TO THE PRESENT TIME.



N May, 1541, after landing in Florida, Hernando DeSoto penetrated the wilderness of the now State of Alabama and Northern Mississippi, and discovered the Mississippi river at a point near the northwestern corner of the State, then called the Chickasaw Bluffs, where the present city of Memphis, Tennessee, is situated; but after crossing the river, died in the wilderness, now the State of Arkansas, in July, 1543. The troops of his expedition then abandoned the country.

In 1681, the Frenchman LaSalle and the Chevalier DeTonti, descended the Mississippi river to its mouth, from Canada, but made no settlement.

In February, 1699, Iberville, (another Frenchman,) with a colony of French, occupied Ship Island, and in May following, erected a fort on the mainland, near the town of Biloxi, in Harrison county, Mississippi. He then returned to France for reinforcements, leaving his brother Sauvolle as Governor of the colony. In 1701, Sauvolle died, and another brother, Bienville, succeeded him. Upon the death of Iberville, the French government made a grant of the colony to Anthony Crozart, who surrendered it in 1717. This same year, Bienville was succeeded as Governor of the colony by L'Epinay. In September, 1617, John Law's Western Company, (the Mississippi Bubble.) or scheme, was chartered, and Bienville reinstated as Governor.

In 1724, the Company failed, and Bienville was called to France, to answer charges preferred against him.

In 1726, Bienville was displaced, and Perier appointed his successor. At this time the colony had settlements at Natchez, Pascagoula, Yazoo and St. Catharines.

In 1734, the administration of Perier was so unfortunate that Bienville was again reinstated. In 1741, Bienville resigned, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Vaudreuil, who remained until appointed Governor of Canada.

In 1753, Kerlevac, a French officer, succeeded Vaudreuil as Governor of the colony.

February 16, 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, the colony and settlements embraced in Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain. In the same year, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain. West Florida embraced that portion of the

present State of Mississippi as far north as a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo river.

In 1799, war was declared between Great Britain and Spain. Soon afterwards, Don Bernardo DeGalvez captured Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, and Fort Panmure, at Natchez, and reduced the whole country to the Spanish rule. This conquest by Spain was made under the protest of the United States.

March 30, 1798, after long negotiations and much bloodshed, the Spanish troops evacuated the territory of Mississippi, and the United States occupied the forts of Natchez and Walnut Hills, (now Vicksburg).

April 7, 1798, the Congress of the United States formed the Mississippi Territory. April 24, 1802, Georgia ceded to the United States all her right to the territory. February 24, 1804, Congress passed an act creating U. S. Judicial Districts in the Mississippi Territory. March 1, 1817, Congress passed another act enabling the people in the western part of the Territory to form a State government.

August 15, 1817, a convention assembled at Washington, in Adams county, Mississippi Territory. This convention framed the first constitution of the State, and gave it the name of Mississippi. Under this constitution, the State of Mississippi was organized and admitted into the Union.

September 10, 1832, a second convention was convened at Jackson, Hinds county, and framed a new constitution.

January 7, 1861, a third convention assembled at Jackson; and January 9, 1861, this convention passed the ordinance of secession, and Mississippi joined her other Southern sister States in the formation of the Southern Confederacy. These acts resulted in a long and bloody war between the Northern and Southern States, culminating in the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy and the abolishment of negro slavery in the United States of America.

April 9, 1865, Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered his command, and hostilities in Mississippi ceased.

June 13, 1865, Hon. W. L. Sharkey was appointed by President Andrew Johnson Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

August 14, 1865, a fourth convention was convened at Jackson, which declared void the ordinance of secession, and abolished slavery *forever* in the State of Mississippi.

October 16, 1865, Gen. B. G. Humphries was elected Governor by the people, under this constitution.

In March, 1867, the United States Congress enacted the Military Reconstruction Law, and placed Mississippi again under military rule.

February, 1868, a fifth convention assembled at Jackson and framed a new constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people and defeated.

July, 1868, Governor B. G. Humphreys was removed from office by bayonets, and Gen. Adelbert Ames was appointed Military Governor. A new election was ordered by Congress, and the amended constitution was adopted.

November 30, 1869, under this new Constitution, James L. Alcorn was elected Governor, and R. C. Powers Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Alcorn, upon being elected to the United States Senate, resigned. Lieutenant-Governor R. C. Powers became Governor, by the right of his office, in 1871.

November, 1873, Adelbert Ames was elected Governor, who, upon being impeached by the Legislature, resigned, and was succeeded as Governor by John M. Stone, President of the Senate, in 1876.

John M. Stone was elected Governor November, 1877, and held office a full term, to January, 1882.

Robert Lowry, in November, 1881, was elected Governor, and entered upon his duties January, 1882.

Any reader of this outline, wishing for a more extended history of Mississippi, would do well to procure a copy of Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne's admirable History of the State.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Winthrop Sargent, appointed.....	1799
W. C. C. Claiborne, appointed.....	1801
Robert Williams, appointed.....	1805
David Holmes, appointed.....	1809-1817

GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI.

David Holmes, elected by the people in.....	1817
George Poindexter, elected by the people in.....	1820
Walter Leake, elected by the people in.....	1822
David Holmes, elected by the people in.....	1826
Gerard C. Brandon, elected by the people in.....	1827
Abram M. Scott, elected by the people in January.....	1833
Hiram G. Runnels, elected by the people in December.....	1833
Charles Lynch, elected by the people in.....	1836
Alexander G. McNutt, elected two terms.....	1838
Tilghman M. Tucker.....	1842
Albert G. Brown, two terms.....	1844
Joseph W. Matthews, November.....	1847
John A. Quitman, elected 1849, resigned February 3d, 1851.	
John I. Guion, succeeded, as President of the Senate, February 3d.....	1851
Henry S. Foote, elected November.....	1851
John J. McRae, two terms.....	1853
William McWillie.....	1857
John J. Pettus, two terms.....	1859
Charles Clarke.....	1863
W. L. Sharkey, appointed Provisional Governor, June.....	1865
B. G. Humphries, elected October.....	1865
Gen. Adelbert Ames, appointed Military Governor, July.....	1868
James L. Alcorn, elected November 30.....	1869
R. C. Powers succeeded J. L. Alcorn, who was elected to the United States Senate, in.....	1876
Adelbert Ames, elected November.....	1873 ¹
John M. Stone succeeded Adelbert Ames, who was impeached and resigned, in.....	1876
John M. Stone, elected November.....	1877
Robert Lowry, elected November.....	1881

SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI.

J. A. P. Campbell.....	Chief Justice.
H. H. Chalmers.....	Associate Justice.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

T. E. Cooper.....	Associate Justice
Oliver Clifton.....	Clerk.
Charles Campbell.....	Deputy Clerk.

STATE OFFICERS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Elected November 8, 1881; term of office commenced January, 1882:	
Robert Lowry.....	Governor.
G. D. Shands.....	Lientenant-Governor.
W. L. Hemingway.....	Treasurer.
Henry C. Myers.....	Secretary of State.
Sylvester Gwin.....	Auditor.
T. C. Catchings.....	Attorney-General.
J. A. Smith.....	Superintendent of Public Education.
E. G. Wall, (elected by the Legislature,) Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture.	
P. M. Doherty, (appointed by the Governor,) Commissioner of Swamp Lands.	
Mrs. M. Morancy, (elected by the Legislature,) State Librarian and Keeper of the Capitol.	

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hon. J. Z. George and L. Q. C. Lamar.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

*John M. Allen, 1st District.	O. R. Singleton, 5th District.
*J. B. Morgan, 2d District.	H. S. Van Eaton, 6th District.
*T. C. Catchings, 3d District.	E. Barksdale, 7th District.
*F. Barry, 4th District.	

* Elected November, 1884.

A BRIEF
GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION OF MISSISSIPPI.



THE State of Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and part of Louisiana, and on the west by the Mississippi river, which flows along its whole western border.

NORTH-EASTERN PRAIRIE REGION. (See Map.)

This region comprises the counties, or parts of counties, of east Tip-
pah, Alcorn, Tishomingo, Itawamba, east Pontotoc, Union, Lee, east
Chickasaw, Monroe, Lowndes, east Oktibbeha, Clay, Noxubee and north-
east Kemper. The name given to the above group of counties must not be
understood as implying that the whole, or even the greater part of the area, is
of a prairie character, but only as including all that part of northeast Missis-
sippi in which prairies do occur, more or less. The greater portion of Lee, Monroe,
Lowndes, Clay and Noxubee counties have a fine prairie soil, under-
laid with rotten limestone, and is rich and productive, greatly resembling the
prairie country in Illinois. During the war between the States, this region
was called the "Egypt," or granary of the South.

Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, sorghum, and the various grasses grow
luxuriantly and yield remunerative crops. It could be made a splendid stock-
raising section of the State.

Peaches, pears, apples, and the various small fruits grow in great perfection,
and vegetables of all kinds are raised with very little trouble. The Mobile &
Ohio railway runs from south to north through this portion of the State, with
branch roads to Starkville, Columbus and Aberdeen, thus affording fine rail-
road facilities.

The trees upon the uplands of this region are post, white, red and black oaks,
hickory, elm, walnut, mulberry, etc. The bottom lands are heavily timbered
with white, over-cup and water oaks, hickory, walnut, ash, sweet gum, red gum,
holly, poplar, maple and cypress. This is one of the most desirable portions
of the State.

THE YELLOW LOAM REGION. (See Map.)

This region comprises the greater portion of Tishomingo, Itawamba, Alcorn,

Prentiss, Union, Benton, Tippah, Marshall, Tate, DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette, Calhoun, Yalobusha, Tallahatchie, Grenada, Montgomery, Carroll, Choctaw, Webster, Attala, Winston, Leake, east Holmes, east Yazoo, north Madison, and the northern part of Kemper, Lauderdale, Newton, Scott, and Rankin counties.

The soil consists of a brownish, yellow loam, underlaid generally by orange sand, or a red hard-pan. The fertility of the soil depends upon the thickness of the stratum of loam, which varies from a few inches to several feet, but generally it is from three to four feet in depth on good lands.

Throughout this vast territory there are very wide and rich creek and river bottoms, easily cultivated, which produce from thirty to forty bushels of corn, or a bale of cotton per acre, while the best uplands will average a half bale of cotton, or fifteen to twenty bushels of corn per acre. The bottom lands of this region have a heavy growth of white, overcup and water oaks, hickory, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, ash, poplar, red gum, sweet gum, holly, maple and cypress.

The best ridge and table lands are clothed with black, Spanish, red, post and white oaks, hickory, gum, dogwood, walnut and chestnut, in many sections mixed with short-leaf pine; while the poorer and higher sandy hills and ridges are covered with a growth of short-leaf pine in some localities, in others with a dense growth of blackjack and scrub oaks. Either of the growths alone indicates a soil too thin and poor for farming purposes. The short-leaf pine, poplar and cypress make excellent lumber for building houses and fences.

The soil of this large portion of the State is well adapted to the production of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum cane, peas, grasses of various kinds, vegetables of all kinds, fruits in great variety, and for stock raising. Marls of superior quality have been found in most of the counties in this region.

Lignite has been discovered in nearly every county in this portion of the State, and recently coal has been found in Winston, Choctaw and other counties; but at this writing it is not known whether it is in sufficient quantities or beds to be worked with profit.

THE FLATWOODS REGION. (See Map.)

Comprising small parts of the counties of Tippah, Union, Pontotoc, Calhoun, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Winston, Noxubee and Kemper. The level lands, timbered chiefly with post oak, often accompanied by blackjack and short leaf pine, popularly styled the "Flatwoods," form a narrow belt, which borders on the west, the Northeastern Prairie Region. The usual width of the Flatwoods proper is from three to six miles. In some sections, the bordering hills encroach upon them, so as to greatly reduce the width; in others, the hills recede so far as to enclose between them a level tract of ten or twelve miles. Commencing at the north, on the southern bank of Tippah creek, in Tippah county, the Flatwoods run in a slightly southeasterly direction, and from the southwest corner of Chickasaw county, the bearing is S. S. E., in the direction of DeKalb, in Kemper county, where the Succarnoche river may be considered their southern limit, for beyond, they gradually lose their character and pass into the common yellow loam uplands. The soil of the Flatwoods is generally of a stiff joint clay, hard to cultivate and not productive. The land is valuable principally for its timber growth of post oak, which makes good cross-ties for railroads.

THE CENTRAL PRAIRIE REGION. (See Map.)

In this region will be embraced south Madison, Hinds, south Leake, Rankin, Scott, north Smith, Newton, Jasper, Lauderdale and Clarke counties.

The forest trees of this region are the white, red, black and post oaks, hickory, poplar, with an undergrowth of dogwood, buckeye, crab-apple, black and red haws, etc.

When we cross Pearl river, in the southern part of Rankin and Smith, and the other counties, to the Alabama line, the pine timber predominates, and the land is thinner; but with a little fertilizing produces excellent crops. A large portion of the countea of Hinds, Madison and Rankin have beds of limestone, and the central section, from the Mississippi river to the Alabama line, have extensive beds of the best marl. These beds of marl have been worked to some extent in Hinds and Clarke counties, and will eventually become of great value to the farming interests of the State.

The soil of this region is generally fertile, and produces fine crops of cotton, corn, oats, peas, and sugar and sorghum cane. All the grasses grow well, and yield heavy crops. All kinds of vegetables and fruits do well, and it seems to be the home of the peach and strawberry.

THE LONG LEAF, OR YELLOW PINE REGION. (See Map.)

This region includes the southern parts of Hinds, Rankin, Smith, Scott, Jasper and Lauderdale, and the whole of the counties of Clarke, Wayne, Perry, Greene, Jones, Marion, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike, and the greater portions of Amite, Franklin, with the northern parts of Hancock, Harrison and Jackson counties. The immense pine forests of this region of the best heart-pine, are of great commercial value, and are being rapidly purchased by capitalists.

The New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, connects New Orleans, La., with Meridian, Miss., and runs for a distince of 160 miles througth the center of this immense forest of pine timber.

While the greater portion of the soil in this vast pine region is of a light and sandy character, yet much of it is very productive and is easily cultivated, producing fine crops of sugar cane, corn, field peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, upland rice, Sea Island Cotton, on the Gulf Coast, and cotton in the northern counties. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds grow in great abundance.

All the bays, creeks, and rivers of the Gnlf Coast counties abound in the finest oysters and fish; and oranges, figs, grapes, peaches and melons are grown in great perfection, to supply the home and New Orleans markets. The Mo. -
bile & New Orleans Railroad affords fine facilities for transportation.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI DELTA OR BASIN. (See Map.)

This vast region, comprising over 4,000,000 acres of land, lies between the Mississippi river on the west, and the Yazoo river and its tributaries on the east. The counties of Issaquena, Washington, Bolivar, Quitman, Tunica, Sunflower, Leflore, Sharkey, lie entirely in the bottom, and the north part of Warren, the west part of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Grenada, Tallahatchie, Panola, Tate and DeSoto extend into this fertile delta.

The soil is a rich, dark alluvium, deposited by the overflow of the Missis-

sippi and Yazoo rivers and their tributaries. These lands when above overflow or protected by levees, produce immense crops of cotton and corn; frequently 2 bales of cotton and 60 to 80 bushels corn per acre.

Stock, such as cattle, hogs and sheep, do remarkably well in this region, and can be raised at small cost. The timber trees of this region are vast and various, white, water, overcup oaks, ash, beech, sweet and red gum, cotton wood, hickory, poplar, black gum, willow, sycamore and elm, while the bayous and lakes are filled with gigantic cypress, towering above the other trees of the forest. These cypress brakes are of immense commercial value. If this 4,000,000 acres of land was protected from overflow by the United States government, it could be made to produce 3,000,000 bales of cotton, equal to one-half the total cotton crop of the cotton States.

THE BLUFF FORMATION OR REGION. (See Map.)

The bluff formation or cane hills, run parallel with the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. From the mouth of the Yalobusha as we go south, these cane hills gradually widen out; at Vicksburg the bluff formation extends east to the Big Black river, at Natchez as far east as Fayette in Jefferson county, and in Wilkinson, nearly across the county. In fact this region comprises the western hills of Leflore, Carroll, Holmes and Yazoo counties, and nearly the whole of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams and Wilkinson counties, also a portion of the western parts of Franklin and Amite counties. Near the Mississippi river the hills are of a steep, sharp, bluff character, gradually becoming less abrupt as you go east until they become gently undulating.

On the Big Black, Bayou Pierre, Homochitto and other rivers and creeks in this region, there are large areas of rich bottom lands, almost equal in fertility to the Mississippi river bottom.

The soil of the bluff region is composed of a brownish loam of great fertility, underlaid with silt, largely mixed with small sea shells. The virgin forests of these hills are trees of immense size and great variety. White, red and black oaks, poplar, walnut, beech, elm, hickory and magnolia, are the principal kinds, with a thick undergrowth of switch-cane, hence the name of "Cane Hills."

This region is rated at the head of uplands in point of fertility and for farming purposes. From its being well adapted to the growth of grasses and its abundance of switch-cane for winter pasturage, it is one of the finest sections of the State for stock raising. For fruit culture there is no country that surpasses it. Fine crops of cotton, corn, oats, hay, sorghum, sugar-cane, with all the different kinds of garden vegetables, grow in great abundance.

Mississippi abounds in vast natural resources which await development. It is a country where but few are very wealthy and where pauperism is almost unknown.

With its fertile soil, equable climate, great manufacturing advantages and immense forests of every kind of valuable timber, it needs only capital, skilled labor, intelligent and energetic farmer immigrants to make her one of the most prosperous States in the Union.

GREEN SAND MARL, SHELL MARL, LIMESTONE AND ROTTEN LIMESTONE.
(See Map.)

Green sand marl, shell marl, limestone and rotten limestone are to be found

in nearly every county in the State. The vast beds of limestone and marls can be utilized in enriching the exhausted lands and keeping the other lands in a fertile condition.

The marl beds in Hinds county near Jackson, and at Byram, ten miles south of Jackson, have been opened and the marl used to a considerable extent, as also the beds in Clarke and Lauderdale counties. The analysis of these marls proves them to be of great agricultural value.

THE AREA OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The area of the State of Mississippi is 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, of which 13,813,000 acres are divided into farms as follows:

Year.	No. of Farms.	No. of Acres.	In cultivation.	Av. size of Farm.
1860	42,840	15,840,000	5,065,000	370
1870	68,023	13,129,000	4,209,000	193
1880	75,205	13,813,000	4,895,000	185

From the above table it will be seen that in 1860, 5,065,000 acres of land were in cultivation, and in 1880, 4,895,000 acres, or nearly as much as in 1860, which proves conclusively that the farmers of our State are gradually recovering from the disasters of a four years war.

THE POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The population of the State, from the United States census of 1870, was 827,922; and from the United States census of 1880, we find the population to be 1,131,592, an increase of 303,670 in ten years, or about 37 per cent. Of this population the whites have 479,371 and the colored people 652,221. The colored people increased from natural causes and immigration over 40 per cent.

These stubborn facts ought to set at rest forever, the charges so extensively circulated against the white people of our State, viz: "that they oppress and endeavor to exterminate the colored people." We allude to these facts, not for any political purpose, but to correct errors and misstatements, that are proving of incalculable injury to the cause of immigration and to the prosperity of Mississippi.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

From the U. S. Census of 1870.

U. S. Census of 1880.

Value of live stock of all kinds.....	\$29,940,000.....	\$39,793,000
Corn, bushels.....	15,658,000.....	21,340,800
Oats, bushels.....	314,000.....	1,959,620
Wheat, bushels.....	274,000.....	218,890
Rye, bushels.....	14,500.....	5,134
Barley, bushels.....	3,973.....	3,127
Molasses, gallons.....	152,163.....	536,625
Tobacco, pounds.....	Not known.....	414,663
Rice, pounds.....	374,627.....	1,718,951
Cotton, bales.....	564,000.....	955,808

It will be seen from the above table, that Mississippi is still the first State in cotton production, having made in 1879–1880, 955,808 bales, whilst the second place is given to Texas, with her 808,000 bales; or a difference of 147,800 in favor of Mississippi. Of this immense cotton crop, white labor made 328,568 bales, and colored labor 627,240 bales. The whites produced a little over one-third of the total crop, which shows that the white people can and do labor in our own climate—a fact that seems to be doubted outside of the limits of our own State. Peace and quietness must reign in a country where such enormous cotton crops are produced; another proof that the colored laborers are not bull-dozed and oppressed in Mississippi.

MANUFACTURING IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the U. S. Census of 1870.

U. S. Census of 1880.

Number of Manufactories.....	1,731.....	2,331
Number of hands employed.....	5,941.....	7,845
Capital invested.....	\$4,501,714.....	\$6,725,520
Wages paid.....	4,547,428.....	6,274,630
Value of manufactured productions.	8,154,758.....	12,352,475

The principal articles manufactured are lumber, cotton and woolen goods, cotton yarns, cotton-seed oil, agricultural implements, wagons, brick, iron casting and machinery. The facilities for water and steam power in various portions of the State are great, and are distributed advantageously.

Many capitalists from the North, and Europe, are alive to these great advantages, and are now, and have been for some time, prospecting to find favorable locations. There is in fact, a manufacturing and railroad “boom” in Mississippi at the present time, and we have no doubt our manufactured productions will be more than doubled in the next five years. It is evident to any unbiased mind that Mississippi is making great progress in manufactures.

UNITED STATES LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI. (See Map.)

The United States Government still holds for sale, or to homestead, about 3,000,000 acres of land in the State of Mississippi. This land lies mostly in the Long-leaf Pine Region, extending from the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, south to the Gulf of Mexico. These lands are covered with valuable heart pine timber, and can be purchased at the government price, \$1.25 per acre, or can be entered as a homestead.

Immigrants and others can take advantage of the Homestead Act, and secure land at the following rates:

For forty acres will have to pay cash.....	\$ 6 00
For eighty acres will have to pay cash.....	7 00
For one hundred and twenty acres will have to pay cash.....	14 00
For one hundred and sixty acres will have to pay cash.....	15 00

The title is perfected by living on and improving the land for five years.

For information about these United States lands, address Hon. Richard C. Kerr, Register of United States Lands, Jackson, Hinds county, Mississippi.

STATE LANDS. (See Map.)

The State of Mississippi still holds for sale about 34,000 acres of the Chick-

asaw School Lands, at \$6 per acre, and 22,000 acres of Internal Improvement Lands at 50 cents per acre.

For further information as to these lands, address Hon. P. M. Doherty, State Commissioner of Lands, Jackson, Mississippi.

In the past two years, about 1,300,000 acres of levee, swamp and overflowed lands have been sold by the Levee Board and State Commissioner of Lands. Most of the lands were purchased by parties from beyond the limits of the State.

During the same time, the Register of the United States Land Office, at Jackson, Mississippi, sold in our State about 500,000 acres of Government lands. These large sales of lands in Mississippi prove conclusively that capitalists have confidence in our State government, and in the improvement and prosperity of the State.

STATE LANDS HELD BY THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has on his books about 750,000 acres of lands that have been forfeited for taxes. These lands can be purchased at very low figures, and when the sales have been made according to law, the Supreme Court of the State has decided that the titles are good. For further information in regard to these lands, address Hon. S. Gwin, Auditor, Jackson, Hinds county, Mississippi.

The lands of the State are generally fertile, well watered and heavily timbered. The uplands are varied by hills, valleys, plains, creek and river bottoms and prairies. The alluvial lands of the Mississippi, Yazoo and other river bottoms, though subject to overflow occasionally, are very rich, and where protected by levees and reclaimed by drainage, produce enormous crops of cotton and corn.

TIMBER LANDS AND THE PINE SUPPLY OF MISSISSIPPI.

We take from the United States census of 1880 the following report of the pine and timber supply in Mississippi. Her vast area of timber lands is superior to any other State in the Union.

LONG-LEAVED PINE. (*Pinus Australis*). (See Map.)

Standing pine in the region west of Pearl river, tributary to the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. No. of feet board measure.....	6,800,000,000
East of Pearl river. No. of feet, board measure.....	7,600,000,000
Region of mixed growth, exclusive of 200,000 acres injured by the manufacture of turpentine.....	3,800,000,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	18,200,000,000
Cut for the census year, ending May 31, 1880.....	108,000,000

In this statement no account is made of the small timber standing on some 2,912,000 acres which have been cut over, and from which the merchantable pine has been practically removed. The region of mixed growth, which adjoins the pine belt on the north, contains a smaller number of pine trees per acre, than the pine belt proper, but the individual trees are larger, the average

amount of standing pine, per acre, is greater, although generally of poorer quality.

SHORT-LEAVED PINE. (*Pinus Mitis*). (See Map.)

Standing pine in the Northeastern belt, board measure.....	1,600,000,000
Standing pine in the Northern region of mixed growth.....	5,175,000,000
Total	6,775,000,000

It will be seen that the above statement only embraces the pine timber, and when we take into consideration the vast area that is covered with cypress, oak, hickory, walnut, poplar, sweet and red gum, etc., it must be conceded we have one of the best timbered States in the Union.

THE CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The territory of Mississippi extends north from the Gulf of Mexico about five degrees of latitude to the Tennessee line. The summers are long and warm, but rarely reach the extreme heat felt in the Northern and Northwestern States; the thermometer seldom exceeds 95° (F.) during the warmest months in summer, or falls below 25° (F.) in winter. During the summer, the evenings and nights are pleasantly cool, in consequence of the never failing breeze from the Gulf. The winters are short and mild, ice seldom forms more than an inch in thickness, in the northern portion of the State, and in the southern part, killing frosts rarely occur. The climate is a happy medium, where the products of the North and South meet, grow and mature in harmony.

No country is more regularly and better irrigated by rainfalls than our State, as will be seen by the following table of comparison, taken from the United States census.

ANNUAL RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT STATES, AS COMPARED WITH MISSISSIPPI.

Kansas	{	20 to 32 inches per annum.	
Texas			
Indian Territory	{	32 to 46 inches per annum.	
Maine			
New York	{	46 to 56 inches per annum.	
Virginia			
Ohio	{	48 to 58 inches per annum.	
Indiana			
Tennessee	{	58 inches per annum.	
Kentucky			
North half of	{		
Mississippi.			
Arkansas	{		
South half of			
Mississippi.	{		
Louisiana			

RAILROADS COMPLETED, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND PROJECTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

The MOBILE & OHIO RAILWAY (See Map,) enters the State at the southeastern

corner of Wayne county and runs through the eastern tier of counties 253 miles almost due north to the Tennessee line. This road has branches from Artesia to Columbus, 18 miles; from Artesia to Starkville, 12 miles; and Aberdeen Junction to Aberdeen, Miss., 11 miles; all affording transportation to rich and important portions of our own State. This road still owns 700,000 acres of land in Mississippi, lying adjacent or within 20 miles of the line, which will be sold at a reasonable price and upon good terms. For further information about these lands, address Land Department M. & O. Railroad, Mobile, Alabama.

The VICKSBURG & MERIDIAN RAILROAD runs from Vicksburg, on the bank of the Mississippi river, almost due east, for a distance of 143 miles, to the Alabama line. It is now the property of the Erlanger Syndicate, and forms a link in the great Texas Pacific railroad system. This company owns and has for sale about 250,000 acres of land adjacent to the line, or within 15 miles of it. These lands can be purchased at small price, and on reasonable terms, by applying to the Land Agent of the Vicksburg & Meridian railroad, at Vicksburg, Warren county, Mississippi.

The ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY enters the State at Oskyka, in Pike county, and runs almost due north, 300 miles, to the Tennessee line, thence through Tennessee and Kentucky, to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river, thence to Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the Western and Northern States.

This road has completed in the past two years a branch from Kosciusko, Miss., to Aberdeen, Miss. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, from Jackson to Yazoo City, completed within the last two years, was materially aided by the Illinois Central, and is an important feeder thereto. These two roads penetrate a splendid agricultural country. This enterprising Company has a corps of engineers in the field, surveying a road, along the foot of the hills, from Yazoo City, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn., making a direct connection between Memphis and New Orleans, La. The road will develop some of the finest timber and cotton lands in the State. This road has also purchased and operates the West and East Road, from Lexington to Durant, Holmes county.

This road was the first to reduce the regular passenger fare to 3 CENTS PER MILE, and immigrant rates to ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER MILE. The President and General Manager promise to do everything in their power to encourage immigration to the State.

The MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE RAILWAY runs from Grenada, Mississippi, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to Memphis, Tennessee, through a very fertile and productive country, a distance of 100 miles. It is operated in connection with the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad.

The LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILWAY runs along the Gulf Coast, in our State, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mobile, Alabama, affording fine transportation facilities for the Gulf-Coast counties in our State, for fruits, melons, lumber, fish, oysters, etc., to the New Orleans and Mobile markets. This road is making every effort to build up the counties and towns along the line, by extending low excursion rates and by opening up health resorts and sea-bathing for visitors. This road makes the Gulf Coast one of the most desirable portions of Mississippi.

The NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD has been completed from the city of New Orleans to Meridian, Miss., and is fast developing one of the finest

timber regions in the State. This railroad runs diagonally, for 160 miles across the southern portion of the State, and already towns and villages have sprung, as if by magic, into existence along the line. It is fast building up an immense local as well as through traffic.

The LOUISVILLE, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS RAILROAD is completed from New Orleans, La., to Memphis, Tenn. This railroad enters the State in the south-western portion of Wilkinson county, touches Amite, runs through Franklin, Jefferson, Claiborne, Warren, Issaquena, Sharkey, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma and Tunica counties, a distance of 325 miles in our State, opening up several million acres of the finest cotton and timber land in the world. This railroad is now in full operation, and is fast building up towns along the line and developing the western portion of our State. The contract has been let out for a branch from Leland, in Washington county, to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Arkansas City, in Arkansas, making connection with railroads in that State.

The NATCHEZ, JACKSON & COLUMBUS, Narrow-Gauge Railway, is now completed from Natchez, on the Mississippi river, to Jackson, the Capital of State, one hundred miles. This road runs through and opens up a fine farming and stock-raising region, and will afford transportation to a vast amount of lumber that will be sawed from the fine forests of best timber trees along the line.

The GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY extends from Atlanta, Georgia, via Birmingham, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., and will be extended to the enterprising town of Greenville, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, and will connect with the Texas system of roads at some point in Arkansas. The western branch of the road is in operation from Greenville, in Washington county, to Johnsonville, in Sunflower county, Miss., affording transportation to a large area of the best alluvial lands in the Mississippi bottom. The road, when completed, will run for 150 miles through well timbered, fertile and mineral lands, affording railroad transportation to a large portion of our State heretofore cut off from the rest of the world.

The MEMPHIS, SELMA & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD has been graded, and partly ironed, as far as Holly Springs. This road will open up and afford railroad facilities to a fine region of country in the northern portion of our State.

The RIPLEY & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD, narrow-gauge, now in operation from Middleton, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, to Ripley, in Tippah county, Mississippi, ought, and it is thought, will be extended through the center of the State to Mississippi City, on the Gulf of Mexico. It will then afford transportation and develop a large portion of our State, now entirely cut off from all railroad facilities.

The GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD is being surveyed, and it is thought that Congress will re-grant the public lands donated, before the war, in aid of its construction. It will run from the Gulf Coast through the centre of the State of Mississippi, to the Tennessee line.

The WEST & EAST RAILROAD, from Durant, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to Lexington, Holmes county, Mississippi, has been completed and affords railroad facilities to the fine and fertile lands in the western part of Holmes county, Mississippi.

The KOSCIUSKO BRANCH of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, from Durant to Kosciusko, the county seat of Attala county, Mississippi. This branch affords

transportation to a fine section of country, and has recently been extended via Louisville, Winston county, and West Point, Clay county, to Aberdeen, in Monroe county.

The WOODVILLE & BAYOU SARA RAILROAD extends from Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river, to Woodville, in Wilkinson county, affording railroad transportation to a fine portion of southern Mississippi.

The MOBILE & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, now completed from Glendale, Coahoma county, on the Mississippi, to Clarksdale, Coahoma county, affords railroad facilities to some of the best alluvial cotton lands in the world.

Several more railroads were chartered at the last session of the Legislature of our State. In 1883 there were more miles of railroad constructed in the State of Mississippi than in any other State of the Union, in same year.

With the railroad facilities now in existence, and the roads to be constructed, our State will be crossed and recrossed by railways, which must, in the near future, add greatly to the development of her vast resources.

By a general law passed by the Legislature in 1882, all railroads hereafter constructed in the State will be exempt from taxation for ten (10) years.

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Many are deterred from purchasing homes and settling in Mississippi, from the mistaken impression that has gone abroad that the people of our State pay little or no attention to the education of their children. Let the facts, taken from the United States Census, speak for themselves.

In the year 1880, \$830,704 were expended on the Free Schools in Mississippi.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.
1860.....	1,298.....	1,695.....	39,800
1870.....	1,504.....	1,728.....	43,451
1880.....	5,024.....	5,569.....	246,654
Educable children in the State, white.....			175,251
Educable children in the State, colored.....			251,438
Total number of educable children in 1880.....			426,689

In addition to the above, the State had 969 private schools; and for advanced students of both races the following:

The University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in Lafayette county, Mississippi, for white students. Tuition free to all except for the Law School, which requires a fee of \$50 to enter. The University is in a prosperous condition, with an annual attendance of over 300 students.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Starkville, Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, for white students. Tuition free. Many of the pupils pay their board, in part, by working on the College farm. All the students are required to work, and learn farming practically. Average annual attendance about 300 supported almost entirely by the State.

An "Industrial Institute and College for the Education of White Girls in the Arts and Sciences," has been established at Columbus, and will be open for the reception of students in the fall of 1885. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000 per year for 1884 and 1885, and the city of Columbus donated school buildings and cash equivalent in value to ninety thousand dollars.

The Alcorn University, and A. & M. College, for colored students, at Oakland, Claiborne county, Mississippi. Tuition free. Average attendance about 125. The College is almost entirely supported by the State. At this University, the colored boy who wishes to pursue the advanced studies, can obtain a higher education than in the common schools, and prepare himself for teaching, or other professions.

The Tougaloo University, for colored students of both sexes, at Tougaloo, Hinds county, Mississippi. This school was established by some benevolent people of the North, and the Legislature of the State gives it an annual appropriation of \$3,000. Average annual attendance of about 150 students. Tuition free.

The State Normal School, for colored students, at Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, receives from the State an annual appropriation of \$3,500. This school is intended to prepare colored students for teachers in the common and other schools of the State. It is generally very well attended.

A College for colored females is being established by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, near Jackson, about midway between the Blind and Lunatic Asylums. The buildings will be large and elegant, and the institution will be a valuable addition to the other excellent institutions in the State for the higher education of the colored youth.

The Shaw University, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, for colored students. This school receives no State aid, but is doing good work in educating the colored portion of our people.

Now, in view of the above facts, and when we take into consideration that nine-tenths of the taxes necessary to support the free schools are derived from levies upon the white people, we affirm that no people on the face of the earth are doing more to educate and elevate the ignorant classes than the white people of the much slandered and abused State of Mississippi.

We have excellent Colleges at Clinton, Brookhaven, Daleville, Oxford, Grenada, Holly Springs, Pontotoc, Carrollton, Kosciusko, Blue Mountain, Verona, Columbus, Starkville, Macon, Meridian, etc., and good high and graded schools in every city, town and village in the State. Come among us, and you will find a good education is appreciated as highly in Mississippi as in any other State in the Union.

TAXATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The State tax, by the Legislature of 1882, was fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills, including, the tax to pay principal and interest on the State bonds. "The payable debt of State over and above her present means to pay," on the 1st January, 1884, was \$331,725.06; but this debt consists in interest-bearing bonds, which will be promptly met as they mature. The boards of supervisors of the different counties in the State are prohibited from levying taxes which, added to the State tax, will exceed \$12.50 on the \$1,000 for county and school purposes, except in some few counties, where, to meet outstanding indebtedness, they have been allowed to levy a tax, not in any case to exceed \$15 to the \$1,000.

EXEMPTION LAWS IN MISSISSIPPI.

"There is exempt from seizure or sale, under execution or attachment, in

favor of each head of a family, or housekeeper, in this State, the following property, to-wit: Two work-horses or mules, or one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, five head of stock hogs, and five sheep, one hundred and fifty bushels of corn, ten bushels of wheat or rice, two hundred pounds of pork or bacon or other meat, one cart or wagon not to exceed one hundred dollars in value, household and kitchen furniture, to be selected by the debtor, not to exceed one hundred dollars in value, three hundred bundles of fodder, one sewing machine, and all colts under three years old, raised in this State by the debtor, and the wages of every laborer or mechanic, to the amount of one hundred dollars. The following property is likewise exempt, in the hands of the persons named, viz.: The tools of a mechanic necessary in carrying on his trade; the agricultural implements of a farmer necessary for two male laborers; the implements of a laborer necessary in his usual employment; the books of a student required for the completion of his education; the wearing apparel of every person; the libraries of licensed attorneys-at-law, practicing physicians and ministers of the gospel, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in value; also the instruments of surgeons and dentists, used in their profession, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in value; the arms and accoutrements of each person of the militia of the State; and all globes, books and maps used by teachers of schools, academies and colleges. That every citizen of this State, male or female, being a householder and having a family, shall be entitled to hold exempt from seizure or sale, under execution or attachment, the land and buildings owned and occupied as a residence by such debtor; provided the quantity of land shall not exceed 160 acres, nor the value thereof, inclusive of improvements, the sum of (\$2,000) two thousand dollars."

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Wearing apparel, (not including watches or jewelry,) provision necessary for family consumption, all produce raised in the State and in the hands of the producer, all dogs, (except when the board of supervisors impose a tax for county purposes,) one gun kept for private use, all poultry, household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed \$250 in value, two cows and calves, ten head of hogs, ten head of sheep or goats, all colts foaled in the State and under three years old, farming implements used for agricultural purposes, tools of mechanic necessary for carrying on his trade, libraries of all persons, pictures and works of art not kept or offered for sale as merchandise, and all property of agricultural or mechanical associations and fairs, used for promoting their objects.

COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORIES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Mills, manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods, are located at Wesson, Copiah county, Miss., 138 miles from New Orleans, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

These Mills commenced operation during the years 1874-1875, and have regularly invested their earnings in permanent improvements—not a dollar of the profits having been withdrawn by the stockholders. The supervision of the Mills is in the hands of Capt. Wm. Oliver, Secretary and Treasurer, while Col. E. Richardson, of New Orleans, La., is the "main spring" and principal lever.

The great advantage to the State of these Mills cannot be easily estimated; they turned the barren wilds of Copiah into an active, thriving town, enabling thousands of our poor to acquire and occupy comfortable homes. A few years prior to the establishment of this factory the lands where now stands the town of Wesson were assessed at one dollar per acre; to-day, the assessed valuation, real and personal, not including the property of the Mills, is \$185,492. Schools have been organized at which the children of the operatives are educated free of charge, the entire year, and church edifices rear their spires heavenward. These Mills have steadily kept pace in the race of progress and improvement. The World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1876, gave them the highest award of merit and medal; and to-day the Mississippi Mills' "Centennial Cassimeres" are household words among the Northern and Southern merchants.

At the recent contest at Atlanta, Georgia, at the Great International Cotton Exposition, they again brought away the highest award, Diploma and Gold Medal, for the superiority of their goods. A full line of its goods may be seen at the World's Exposition, New Orleans.

The population of Wesson, is 2,800 to 3,000 people, all of whom are more or less connected with the Mills, and dependent thereon.

The lands in the vicinity of Wesson are productive, growing finely all kinds of fruits and vegetables, while the healthfulness of the neighborhood cannot be excelled in any portion of the State.

THE NATCHEZ COTTON MILLS.

The Natchez Cotton Mills—a large brick structure, situated on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi river, at Natchez, Adams county, Mississippi. The building is three stories high, 328 feet long, 50 feet wide. The factory has 304 looms, 10,304 spindles, and a 300 horse-power Reynolds Corless Engine to operate the machinery. Over 275 hands are employed, two-thirds of whom are women and children. Each year over 4,500 bales of cotton are manufactured into brown domestics, sheetings, shirtings, drills and osnaburgs. The demand for the goods of this cotton factory requires that it should be worked to its utmost capacity.

THE ROSALIE COTTON YARN MILL.

The Rosalie Cotton Yarn Mills, also situated at Natchez, occupies an imposing brick structure, three stories high, 170 feet long, and 50 feet wide. It operates 6,948 spindles, which are moved by a 300 horse-power engine. Sixty to one hundred hands are employed in this mill, three-fourths of whom are women and children. This mill works up annually 2,500 bales of cotton into bunch yarns and chain warps, for which there is good demand and ready sale.

THE STONEWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Stonewall Cotton Mills were erected in 1868—main building is 160 feet long, 54 feet wide, and two stories high—brick building with two strong brick wings, 48 feet long, 30 feet wide. Has about 6000 spindles, 36 cards, and 108 looms; converts about 2,500 bales of cotton into brown sheetings, shirtings, drills and yarns annually. Employs 100 hands, who earn about \$20,000 a year. Capital stock of company is \$180,000 actually paid in. About 75 to 80 per cent. of the employees are women and children.

This Factory is in Clarke county, near Enterprise, Mississippi.

THE WANITA COTTON AND WOOL MILLS.

Wanita is seven miles northwest of Enterprise, Clarke county, Mississippi. The Mills own 600 acres of splendidly timbered land, about 100 acres in a fine state of cultivation. The factory has a new Turbine Water wheel, with 23 feet head of water. The main building is of wood, solidly built, two stories high; has 1,500 spindles, 32 looms, 4 woolen looms, and full machinery necessary to operate the whole. There is sufficient room in the building and water-power in abundance to run double the machinery now in use. The mill building is heated by steam, and the facilities for dyeing cottons and wools complete. There is a store-house on the premises, and a first-class location, for a country store. Also the necessary buildings for the operatives, and a good residence for the Superintendent. All that is needed to make the Wanita Mills good paying property is a small amount of capital.

ULMAN'S WOOLEN MILL.

This Woolen Mill is situated at Ulmanville, near the town of Bay St. Louis, Hancock county, Mississippi. We cannot do better than to give the following sketch of this enterprise, from the able pen of Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne:

"This great Woolen Mill at Ulmanville gives steady, permanent and remunerative employment to some 500 men, women and children.

"Mr. A. A. Ulman, a young Confederate soldier, entered the service at 16 and returned home after the war—commenced operation by laying off one mile square of land, fronting on the bay, within the corporate limits of Bay St Louis, into lots, squares and streets, which he called Ulmanville in honor of his father, an old and highly valued citizen. He donated lots for public uses, and on one of them he has erected one of the most beautiful churches in the State—Grace Church—Semi-Gothic or Elizabethan in style of architecture. He next erected a woolen mill, after the most approved style, having first personally examined all the most successful mills of this kind in the United States. He purchased the most improved machinery; but his inventive genius supplied additional and important improvements. At this factory the dirty, unwashed wool is purchased, cleansed, assorted, carded, spun and woven into the finest cassimeres, flannels, plaids, tweeds, jeans, shawls and blankets—goods that are all wool, and will stand a comparison with any in the world. The blankets are the most beautiful I have ever seen, pearly white, brilliant in the sunlight, and soft as down. Too much praise cannot be awarded to this young and enterprising capitalist. Instead of expending his ample means in empty pleasures, he is employing them to develop the resources of his State, and to give employment to the poor—and has placed himself high on the roll of public benefactors.

TOCONA COTTON YARN MILLS.

These mills are situated at Water Valley, an enterprising town of 3,500 inhabitants, on the Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans Railroad. The capital of the Company is \$80,000. Number of spindles, 3,276—cards 10 of English make. Design of the mill, the manufacture of the cotton warps, principally No. 20 yarn, with practicable range, from Nos. 10's to 30's. Expect to run the mill to produce 1000 to 1200 pounds of No. 20 warp yarn daily. Fifty hands

required, average daily wages will be about \$40 when mill is fully at work, for men, women and children—three-fourths women and children. Main building of brick, 160 by 50 feet, two stories. A picker room 37 by 34 feet is connected by a light framed passage with the main building. The large capital for the number of spindles, is intended for the purchase of raw material and for the control of the mill products. The Company expects to add 1200 to 1500 more spindles. The Company is exempt from taxation for ten years. B. W. Romberger, President, and D. C. Wagner Secretary and Treasurer. Postoffice Water Valley, Yalobusha county, Mississippi.

THE STANSBURY COTTON MILLS.

These mills are situated near Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss. The main building is of brick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, 320 feet long and 128 feet wide. Machinery consists of one pair of Corliss & Co's steam engines, 18 inch cylinders, 42 inch stroke, 204 horse-power. Picker and card rooms complete. 1,584 spindles and 72 looms.

This valuable property has been purchased by Gen. J. B. Gordon and Brothers, and will be put in full operation this fall. The Georgia Pacific Railroad will run, when completed, by these mills.

CANTON COTTON FACTORY.

This factory is situated on the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad. Main building one-and-a-half stories high, and 200 by 90 feet, built substantially of brick. Machinery will be run by 150 horse-power engine. This factory has never been run, except about two months, in making batting—two car-loads of factory machinery boxed up in the building, having never been opened. It is hoped this factory will soon be in operation.

CORINTH COTTON FACTORIES.

There are two cotton factories, one in, and the other near Corinth, Alcorn county, Miss., on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad also runs through Corinth. A better location for factories could not be selected; but from some cause or other, these factories have not been a success—probably a lack of capital to operate them. If an enterprising company with capital would take these factories in charge, they could soon be made to pay a good percentage on investment.

BAY SPRINGS COTTON FACTORY AND MERCHANT FLOUR MILLS

Are situated at Bay Springs, Tishomingo county, Miss. These are successful and prosperous manufacturing enterprises.

All factories hereafter erected, will be exempt from taxation for the term of ten (10) years by act of the Legislature in 1882.

GRAPES AND WINE MAKING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Wine making bids fair to become one of the most profitable industries in Mississippi. We have been able to collect a few items in reference to grape growing and wine making in our State which may be of interest to our citizens as well as all new comers.

GRAPE AND WINE GROWING ON THE GULF COAST.

The Concord, several varieties of Ives Seedlings, and some of the table grapes of France succeed well all along the Gulf Coast; but the native grape, the Scuppernong, is the peculiar boast. It requires no particular care and little or no pruning. Plant your vine; treat it with its favorite food—a little bone-dust ashes, charcoal, vegetable mould, and sweeping from a blacksmith shop—provide two or three loads of light-wood posts and rails for arbor, and "let her rip." This vine will run as long as you will put up posts and rails, and in a few years one vine will cover half an acre of ground. It is a hardy bearer, seldomrots, hangs on the vine until it shrivels, and has no superior as a wine grape. Mr. Alfred V. Davis, of Pass Christian, Harrison county, has eighty (80) acres of Scuppernongs, and has made, and is making first class still and sparkling wines on an extensive scale. The wines are growing in favor every day, and readily sell at from \$1 to \$2 per gallon.

Col. A. E. Lewis, of Jackson county, Miss., has a large vineyard of Scuppernongs and is making first class wines.

GRAPE GROWING AND WINE MAKING IN WINSTON COUNTY.

Louisville, Winston County, }
March 27, 1882. }

To Maj. E. G. Wall:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your request I send you my experience in grape culture and wine making in Winston county, Mississippi.

In 1873, M. A. Lynch, W. C. Lynch, and the writer, under the name of the Jackson Vineyard, commenced the cultivation of the grape. We planted 16 acres in the White Scuppernong, and eight acres in the different varieties of bunch grapes. Amongst the varieties were the Black Scuppernong, Flowers, Tender Pulp, Thomas, and the Sugar of the Scuppernong varieties. Also the Hartford, Ives, Concord, Delaware, Martha, Lindley, Allen's Hybrid, with several of the Rogers' Hybrids. All did well, but the White Scuppernong succeeds better than the others. The bunch grape for this locality is the Ives' Seedling. The Scuppernong is the grape for the South.

We grow the Scuppernong on scaffolds 7 feet high. We have made wine of all the varieties; the Scuppernong and the Ives we think the best. We make a dry, sweet wine.

We manured our land in preparing to plant with cow-pen scrapings, which we think the best. Our soil is a dark sand, underlaid by red clay, containing the oxide of iron, a soil admirably adapted to the perfection of the grape. We honestly believe that we can grow as fine grapes in Winston county as can be grown in France, Germany or California. As for the wine, with knowledge and superior experience, we can make as good wine as can be made anywhere. The Scuppernong is a natural sparkler, and with ease makes the best sparkling wine. The grape in this county is very productive, and its culture profitable, if pursued with judgment. The grape is one of the best crops to diversify with.

Yours respectfully,

G. C. LYNCH.

In addition to the above, I learn the following facts: Upon Lynch's place, when the grapes were young, he made annually about 1,200 gallons of wine, which sells rapidly at \$2 per gallon, and the demand is greater than the supply.

Lynch's entire vineyard is now 24 acres, and as the vines are older the production is vastly increased.

Mr. A. Lynch has also a vineyard of 12 acres; his vineyard is doing finely, and is proving very profitable. John W. Perkins has a vineyard of 15 acres, and makes large quantities of wine.

J. C. Holmes has also a vineyard of 16 acres in fine condition. W. B. Hutter has a flourishing one of 3 or 4 acres. Wm. Kinard has one of three acres. B. T. Webster has one of four acres, etc., etc. These vineyards are scattered all over the county. There are at least 400 acres in Winston county in cultivation of grapes, and without exception, all are doing well and proving profitable. The wine made of these grapes has a ready sale, and the demand is greater than the supply; what is better, it is driving whisky from the county.

A great many new vineyards are being planted annually.

To Maj. E. G. Wall:

Yours truly,

C. RICHARDSON.

FRUITS, AND ORANGE CULTURE ON THE GULF COAST.

"The peach, apple, plum, pomegranate, pear and fig; pecan, grapes of many varieties, strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, persimmon, mulberry, pawpaw or custard fruit, and melons of various kinds grow in great perfection, and yield abundant returns. Nearer the seashore we find in addition, the orange, lemon, citron, shaddock, jujube, almond, banana, olive, and occasionally the pine-apple. The orange is just now attracting much attention. The best locality for them, it is thought, is near the water or salt marshes, with the protection of the pine forest on the north. On the high bluffs of our salt water bayous, the orange flourishes; and we have trees on this coast in full bearing 60 years old, and no symptoms of decay. Orange trees planted in the open pine woods do well, and suffer less than elsewhere from cold. The orange, like many other plants, may be trained to endure cold weather. I prefer to give my trees a northern exposure. They grow and flourish on almost any soil on the coast. A little ashes, oyster shell lime, marsh mud, and an occasional mulching is all they require. They can be planted about 20 feet apart, and the orchard can be cropped with peas, potatoes, melons, or vegetables. They will bear fruit in four, five or six years—the grafted fruit, the earliest, are subject to few diseases; are very long-lived; require less attention than any other fruit tree, and will average in full bearing, 1000 oranges to the tree. The demand is unlimited. The oranges on the coast are pronounced superior in flavor to any in the market. \$10 per thousand, at the orchard, is about the average value."

The above information was given by the Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, who has lived on and known the Gulf Coast of Mississippi for many years.

PEACH AND STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Peach is cultivated extensively along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, for market. There are large orchards of peaches at Summit, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, Terry, Jackson, Madison Station, Canton, Durant and other points on the Illinois Central Railroad, and at Meridian and other stations on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The markets for the fruit are, St. Louis, Chicago, Lonisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans; and in good fruit seasons, immense quantities of peaches are shipped. Terry Station in Hinds county, has shipped in one year, as many as 47,000 boxes of peaches, one-third of a bushel to the box.

Strawberries are extensively cultivated for the above markets; especially along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. We only have space to mention a few of the producers and shippers: S. H. Stackhouse, Crystal Springs, Copiah county, picks and ships from about 50 acres of strawberries. He made his first shipment this season, on March 15th, 1882, to Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Hayden McKay, Madison Station, Madison county, Miss., has about 125 acres in strawberries, and made his first shipment to Chicago, Illinois, the 16th of March, 1882. Dr. John McKay, Madison Station, Madison county, Miss., ships from 70 acres, and made his first shipment the 16th of March, 1882. The strawberries from this section of the State arrive at the Chicago market so far ahead of the strawberries further north, that they command remunerative prices.

Early vegetables, such as English peas, tomatoes, snap beans, etc., are grown extensively for the northern markets. Mr. S. H. Stackhouse having had as much as five acres in tomatoes alone. This fruit and vegetable business bids fair to be extended to very large proportions along the lines of our railroads leading to the markets of North and West.

TOPOGRAPHY OF MISSISSIPPI. (SEE MAP.)

It seems to be the impression at the North and in Europe, that the surface of the State of Mississippi is level, and that it is almost a continuous swamp, from the banks of the Mississippi river to the Alabama line. How true this impression is, a glance at the elevation of the different stations on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, above tide water in Mobile Bay, and also the elevation of the stations on the Illinois Central Railroad, above the tide water at New Orleans, La., will clearly show. The roads run from North to South through the length of the State.

Stations on Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Stations on the C., St. Louis & N. O. R. R.

STATION.	FEET.	STATION.	FEET.
State Line.....	256	Osyka.....	250
Waynesboro.....	191	Magnolia.....	300
Quitman.....	231	Summit.....	420
Enterprise.....	248	Brookhaven.....	500
Meridian.....	336	Beauregard.....	450
Lockhart Summit.....	426	Hazlehurst.....	430
Macon.....	185	Crystal Springs.....	450
Brooksville.....	275	Terry.....	265
Crawford.....	316	*Jackson.....	270
Artesia.....	244	Madison Station.....	350
West Point.....	242	Canton.....	320
Muldon.....	304	Durant.....	315
Okolona.....	311	Vaiden.....	355
Verona.....	307	Winona.....	380
Tupelo.....	280	Grenada.....	308
Baldwyn.....	379	Water Valley.....	355
Boonville Summit.....	513	Oxford.....	685
Boonville.....	511	Holly Springs.....	850
Rienzi.....	441	Lamar.....	645
Corinth.....	443	Grand Junction.....	795

* At Jackson, the Capital of the State, the railroad level is 270 feet; but there are hills in and around the city that are 300 feet high—or making those points 570 feet above the tide-water at New Orleans. There are many hills in Winston, Choctaw, and other counties, from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the tide-water in the Gulf of Mexico. The only swamp land is in the river bottoms.

WHAT A GOOD FARMER CAN DO IN CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISS.

To Maj. E. G. Wall:

In answer to yours of the 20th March, 1882, I will say: I moved to my farm in Claiborne county, near Rocky Springs, March 9th, 1881. I hired two (2) hands for five months, and one for the year, on the shares plan. I planted 14 acres in cotton, and tied up 22 bales of cotton, averaging 450 pounds. I planted 18 acres in corn, from which I gathered 700 bushels of good corn. I cut 50 acres of Bermuda grass, and sold therefrom the surplus hay, amounting (as shown by my books,) to 275 tons of fine hay, and left the best cutting of the season uncut on the meadow. I made three cuttings over the ground during the same season. It was given up by all who saw the hay, to be the best they ever saw. I had from 25 to 30 head of stock on the meadow all the time I was mowing. They did not appear to hurt it at all. Bermuda grass is the best grazing for stock in my experience with grass, and horses or mules need but little corn to do good work. I made and gathered the above crop on 50 bushels of corn.

Yours truly,

W.M. M. ROBERTSON.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., March 26, 1882.

I know the above facts to be as stated, as the farm was near my place, and I was often there when Mr. Robertson was cultivating his crop and cutting his grass for hay.

GEO. P. McLEAN, Rocky Springs, Miss.

Let us reduce the above statement to dollars and cents:

Receipts 22 bales of cotton @ \$45.....	\$990 00
Receipts 700 bushels of corn @ \$1.....	700 00
Receipts 275 tons of hay @ \$10 per ton on place	2,750 00
 Total receipts.....	 \$4,440 00

EXPENSES.

Two hands for 5 months, wages and board.....	\$300 00
One hand 1 year, wages and board.....	300 00
For securing hay.....	550 00
For teams, interest and incidentals.....	500 00
 Total expenses.....	 \$1,650 00
	 \$1,650 00
Net receipts.....	\$2,790 00

MISSISSIPPI AS A STOCK COUNTRY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 9, 1882.

Your kind favor of the 7th, inquiring if this county, (Warren,) is adapted to the improved breeds of domestic animals, is received, and it gives me sincere pleasure to answer affirmatively. After several years experience in breeding and raising thoroughbred Jersey cattle, South-down sheep, Berkshire and Poland China swine, I do not hesitate to say Warren county, Mississippi, is equal, if not superior, in some respects, to the famous blue-grass region of

Kentucky. It only needs the life-giving touch of the skilled husbandman to convert the hills and valleys into gardens of Eden. If this seems romance, let us take a more prosy view of the subject, and judge by the stalwart poplars and magnolia trees. These trees are as common in Warren county hills as the pines in southeast Mississippi, and I could not cite a better evidence of the fertility of our soil. Clovers luxuriate in our soil. The Bermuda grass covers nearly all our hills and valleys, and it will pasture, acre for acre, more stock in summer than the blue-grass lands of Kentucky. Its power to resist drouth is greater, and analysis places it pound for pound in value with blue-grass. On our meadow land as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre have been cut of very superior hay.

My herd of Jersey cattle, yet quite young, is as promising as can be found in the United States—rather a broad assertion, but this is the opinion of good judges. The butter tests I have made, bear me out in the assertion.

Romp Ogdon 2d, No. 4764, made, when five years old, 14 pounds of butter in (7) seven days. Varinella, No. 6337, made, when four years old, 3 pounds, 7 ounces of butter in (1) one day. Fall Leaf, No. 8587, made, when (2) two years of age, 12 pounds, 15 ounces of butter in (7) seven days; test made in the month of November. Jersey butter, made on "Beechwood" farm, commands 40 cents per pound all the year round.

Yours truly,

W. E. OATES.

To Maj. E. G. Wall.

Col. Wm. B. Montgomery, of Starkville, Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, has a thoroughbred Jersey herd of cattle, numbering about 150 head. Col. Montgomery was the first in Mississippi to go into the business of the breeding of thoroughbred Jerseys, on a large scale, for the supply of the South. We are glad to say that he has met with great success, and a visit to his cattle and dairy farm in Oktibbeha county will repay the time and trouble.

Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, United States Senator, of Oxford, Lafayette county, has a small, but fine herd of Jersey cows and cattle.

Judge L. E. Houston, of Aberdeen, Monroe county, takes great interest in thoroughbred stock, and has a good herd of Jerseys. He is President of the Mississippi Stock Breeders' Association.

Col. W. R. Stewart, of Ocean Springs, Jackson county, Mississippi, is a large breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Spanish Merino sheep. He is doing a large business in supplying the South with improved stock of both cattle and sheep.

Capt. Mat. Mahorner, of Macon, Noxubee county, Mississippi, has a fine herd of improved Jersey cattle. He is proving to the people of our State that Mississippi is a fine stock country.

Mr. M. L. Jenkins, of Meridian, Lauderdale county, Mississippi, has turned his attention to the breeding of fine Jersey stock, and all the improved breeds of poultry. There are many others who are turning their attention to stock-raising in this State, but enough has been said to show that some of the wisest people of our State think of something else besides cotton planting. We cannot close these remarks without honorable mention of the name of Col. Jas. D. Stewart, of Jackson, Hinds county, Mississippi, who was the first to introduce Jersey cattle into our State, in 1853.

LABOR IN MISSISSIPPI—HOW EMPLOYED, ETC.

The labor in Mississippi is chiefly composed of freedmen, colored people who were emancipated by the war between the States. Captain T. D. Harris, of

Rankin county, has kindly written the following exposition of the labor systems in this State:

"There are three methods practiced—the wages plan, the share system, and the rental system. On some of the larger plantations the three methods are often used, and the laborers allowed choice of methods.

"On the wages plan, first-class hands get from \$8 to \$15 per month, according to locality and fertility of soil, with rations, quarters and fuel.

"The rental system varies in price per acre, according to locality, fertility of soil and improvements. Sometimes the rent is given for improvements made on the place. The highest rent is for 80 pounds of lint cotton per acre, say \$8 per acre; but this high rent can only be had on the rich bottom lands, when in high state of cultivation, and the improvements are good. The tenant only pays for the land he actually cultivates—quarters furnished, also wood privileges free of charge.

When the share system is chosen, the landlord furnishes the land, quarters and wood, the farming implements, the team, (horses and mules) and feeds the team. The labor feeds the labor, and the crops, when gathered, are divided equally between the landlord and the laborer."

The above presents the general features of the contracts made by landlords with laborers, in working their lands; but each contract is governed by circumstances, necessities and advantages that present themselves to the two parties to the contract at the time of making the same, whether it be on the wages, share, or rental plan.

CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

We need population to develop our State. We will give settlers a hearty welcome, and extend to them full and equal protection. We want people of kindred races, that we may be homogeneous. We are all immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, in our favored country. We do not want the criminals and paupers from other States and countries, but to industrious and reliable immigrants we offer good and cheap homes—invite them to locate and become the owners of their lands in fee simple forever. We want them to become citizens and have with us equal political privileges and responsibilities. We want persons skilled in a great variety of agricultural, horticultural and manufacturing pursuits—in fact, in all the industries of life. We want, especially, capital to develop our unbounded resources. We want settlers who will bring along with them means and energy to enter upon business for themselves, to buy our cheap lands, become permanent residents, and help to build up the prosperity of our State. We want men who are willing to rely on their own energy, exertions and means, to make for themselves comfortable and beautiful homes. To such, we say come; and if you have good staying qualities, and do not expect to gather a fortune in a year or two from cotton plants, your reward will be sure.

ADVICE TO THE NEW COMER.

The new settler in Mississippi will have to unlearn many things, and learn by experience and observation new ways. If he is wise, he will "make haste slowly," observe and advise with older citizens; by this means, he will avoid many natural mistakes in choice of lands, location, style of residence, crops and cultivation. While our generous soil yields abundantly, yet man here is not exempt from labor, though it is less exacting than in colder climates. If

the settler comes to stay, and does stay, in a few short years his reward is certain.

HOW NEW COMERS ARE RECEIVED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Under this head, we will quote a few extracts from letters of Western and Northern settlers who have made their homes in Mississippi.

Capt. Charles H. Townsend, formerly editor of the McComb City Intelligencer, writes as follows on this subject:

"We are heartily tired and disgusted with the everlasting cant about the danger of the Northerner settling in the South. The immigrant does not hesitate to brave a life upon the wild Western frontier, cutting himself loose from friends, politics and society, and debarring himself from all the privileges of churches, schools and social intercourse, and trusting their lives to the tender mercies of the savage and wild beast, and yet professes that he dare not avail himself of the balmy climate and fruitful soil of the South, for fear his political opinions may be interfered with. Now, this is all foolishness. The people of the South are neither savages nor barbarians. They can distinguish between true men and professional vagabonds; and we know whereof we affirm, when we say that any person, without regard to political opinions or creeds, who comes South and conducts himself in a manner that would be tolerated by any well regulated community will be received, respected and honored as he may merit.

"The South does not want politicians—no section does—but to the honest, industrious immigrant she offers untold advantages of soil and climate."

Capt. C. H. Townsend entered the Union army from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and served during the war, upon the staff of Gen. Washburne; since the war between the States, settled in Mississippi, and like a brave Federal soldier, has the manliness and courage to do justice to the people of his adopted State.

The Rev. A. H. Widney, of Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Miss., writes as follows to his friends in Illinois:

"Do not expect a wide, level and muddy expanse of black soil; you will find trees, aye, stumps; but you will be more than compensated by a delicious climate, and a vast range of fruits and vegetable. But above all, you will be kindly treated; your political sentiments will be respected. My family and myself have never met with anything but the most cordial treatment. True, the country, is sparsely settled, compared with our old home in Bureau county, Illinois, but it is just as peaceable here, as there. Health is assured, so far as local causes are concerned, at this elevation, 500 feet above tide water. There are several families here from Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. All are as well satisfied as we are."

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Provisions, furniture, agricultural implements, or parlor furniture, can be purchased in Mississippi nearly, if not quite as cheap as at the North. We give the cash price of some articles of household necessity, now prevailing: Flour \$5 to \$10 per barrel; bacon, \$7 to \$10 per hundred pounds; sugar 7 to 15 cents per pound; butter 20 to 40 cents per pound; coffee 15 to 25 cents per pound; and dry-good, etc., at retail, full as cheap as at the North.

Household servants (colored), are obtainable easily, for from \$5 to \$8 per month; farm laborers from \$8 to \$16 per month and rations, (rations now cost per month, about \$6.) Wood, in the country, need cost nothing but cutting and hauling.

Wages by the day, fifty cents to \$1.00; common mechanics, (colored), \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; skilled mechanics \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day.

While some articles are dearer here for house-keeping, yet with the saving in cost of fuel, the cheapness of home-raised food, vegetables, poultry, eggs, game, fish, etc., a farmer can live as cheaply here as any State in the Union.

MASONRY AND OTHER ORDERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Name of Order.	No. of Lodges.	Membership.
Masonic Lodges.....	297	9,133
Odd Fellows.....	38	1,073
Knights of Honor.....	108	5,000
Knights and Ladies of Honor.....	30	1,200
Knights of Pythias.....	100	4,000
Patrons of Husbandry.....	215	Granges. 8,500

The Lodges are located in almost every city, town and village, and the Granges in nearly every county in the State, and are ever ready to extend the hand of fellowship to every worthy person who may cast his lot with them, the only qualification required, being of good repute and a reputable occupation.

CHURCHES OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Denomination.	No. of Churches.	Seating Capacity.
Baptists.....	657	185,000 people.
Methodist.....	785	213,000 people.
Presbyterians.....	262	75,000 people.
Episcopalians.....	37	8,700 people.
Lutheran.....	6	3,500 people.
Roman Catholic.....	35	17,500 people.
Congregational	10	2,500 people.
Disciples, or Christian.....	12	6,500 people.

It will be seen from the above, that almost every denomination of Christian people have their churches in Mississippi, and good Christian people from other States and from Europe, will meet with members of their own denominations, in nearly every county in the State.

In addition to the foregoing, our Hebrew friends have large congregations and synagogues in Jackson, Natchez, Vicksburg, Meridian and other towns. The statistics are not available, but they form a substantial, thrifty, law-abiding class of our population.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM is situated about two miles from the State House at Jackson, Mississippi. It is under the superintendence of Dr. Thos. J. Mitchell, and Dr. James McWillie, assistant physician. During the year 1883 the total number, including both white and colored patients, was 565—males 240, females 325. This institution is admirably managed and has been a great blessing to the unfortunate lunatics of our State.

THE EAST MISSISSIPPI INSANE ASYLUM, established near Meridian, under liberal appropriations by the Legislature, in 1882 and 1884, was opened for the reception of patients December 15, 1884. Dr. C. A. Rice, of Vicksburg, is Medical Superintendent, and Hon. H. A. Cameron, of Lauderdale county, is Steward.

THE STATE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION is situated on State street in the city of Jackson, Miss., and is under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. Dobyns. The total number of pupils, white and colored, in this Institution in December, 1883, was (88) eighty-eight. The management of this Institution is in "every respect admirable." The pupils are instructed by "signs, the manual alphabet and writing." An appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1882 for the erection of buildings, etc., for the benefit of the colored mutes, on a tract of land owned by this Institution and situated about a mile from the city of Jackson. These buildings were promptly erected, and the colored department is now in successful operation.

THE INSTITUTION OF LEARNING FOR THE BLIND of the State of Mississippi, is situated in Jackson—Dr. W. S. Langley, Superintendent, and an accomplished corps of teachers have the management of this Institution. The catalogue of pupils for 1883 numbered 15 males and 19 females. The pupils receive thorough instruction in the literary and musical departments and are employed to excellent advantage in the "female work department," and the mechanical department for males, where chairs, brooms and mattresses are made. A new Asylum has been erected at the northern extremity of State street in the city of Jackson and is a handsome structure. The cost was upwards of forty thousand dollars.

STOCK RAISING IN NOXUBEE COUNTY.

Hon. E. G. Wall:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request for my experience in stock-raising in Noxubee county, I will state that some eight years since, I was convinced that under our system of farming we were becoming poorer each year and that we were each year becoming more dependant on the negro. I made it a study as to how I could best save my lands and at the same time make them yield me a comfortable support. I soon came to the conclusion we must raise more stock. I began by purchasing a few common sheep and a thoroughbred buck (Cotswold) and the improvement was great. I was carried away by the idea of improving our stock; I read up on stock-raising and visited different fairs. I purchased a "short horn" bull and crossed on my common cows; the improvement was very marked, but not satisfactory as to their milking qualities. I then became satisfied of the peculiar fitness of Jersey cattle for our pastures. I then wrote to different breeders of Jerseys for prices, etc., and like most beginners, made a mistake in buying unacclimated stock, my losses being very heavy in acclimation, nor did I find that the young animals acclimated better than the older. Having purchased nine head at different times in Tennessee, seven of which were under one year old, I lost five head of the younger ones; the older ones were saved, but all had more or less fever. After being acclimated, they seem to do as well as the native cattle, breeding much younger and more regularly.

My herd now numbers nineteen (19) head—15 females, eight of which are due to calve the present year, 1882 I have sold \$1,000 worth, have lost from acclimation one bull and four heifers—and one heifer of my own raising. I now have in my herd three (3) heifers for which I have refused \$500 each. My total outlay for Jerseys since October, 1878, has been \$3000. Taking

into consideration that I now have an acclimated herd, the amount invested has paid me better than any investment I ever made. My lands are improving and myself and family not entirely dependant on negro labor for a comfortable support.

I will also give you a few facts connected with stock-raising in this county: Mr. S. Orr of Brooksville, raised a hog some years before the war that was said to be the largest ever raised up to that time; his weight was 1400 pounds and he was exhibited at Mobile and New Orleans. Mr. Orr bred and raised the noted short horn bull Duke of Noxubee, that was at the head of one of the noted herds of Kentucky. He also bred and raised a grade short horn steer that weighed over 3000 pounds. He also raised some horses and mules. A horse bred by him is now owned by Mr. McHaffey, Greencastle, Indiana, and is said to be able to trot a mile in 2:30. Nor did we ever hear from him that clover and grass wouldn't grow in this county. Since to raise stock successfully, it is necessary to grow clover and grass as well as grain, I will say that any of the clovers do well on most of our lands, and I have seen orchard grass, red top, tall meadow oat grass, meadow fescue and blue grass doing well in this country and most of them on my own place. But with Bermuda and Lespedeza (Japan clover) for summer and fall pastures, and Johnson grass for hay, no one need fear to try stock-raising in our portion of the State.

Yours very truly,

MAT. MOHORNER.

WHAT A POOR GERMAN IMMIGRANT HAS DONE IN LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 25, 1882.

Maj. E. G. Wall:

DEAR SIR: I beg to give the following statement to show my success in farming in Lauderdale county, Mississippi. My home before immigrating was in the village of Strizen, Prussia. I emigrated to Chicago, Illinois, in 1873. The price of land at the North and West was too high for me, and, after two years, I came to Mississippi State. I had lost all my money and was very poor. In my trouble, I found a kind friend in Mr. George Meyer, of Meridian, Mississippi, who bought me 80 acres of land—twenty under cultivation—with a small house and two stables, for \$300. The first year I farmed with one ox, and made money. I have now been living on my place, which is paid for, four years. I have over 40 acres under cultivation, which are valued at from \$8 to \$10 per acre; have two fine mules, worth together \$300; three valuable cows, some calves, pigs, poultry, etc.; one farm wagon, one spring wagon, plows, harness, etc. My products per year, are worth \$400 to \$500, which I sell, besides a good living from the farm. My lands, houses and stock are now valued at \$1,250. My family consists of wife, one daughter 16 years old, and one son 7 years of age—all in excellent health. I also must mention Mr. Justice Mulert, of Meridian, Mississippi, who assists me with advice in experimenting on my farm; also Mr. Schreiner, who has helped me greatly. A good, industrious man can make money farming in this country, even on a small scale.

Yours respectfully,

GOTTLIEB SCHONROK.

PEPPERMINT GROWING AND MANUFACTURE OF OIL IN CLAY AND MONROE COUNTIES.

WAVERLY, CLAY COUNTY, Miss., April 27, 1882.

Maj. E. G. Wall:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor asking information about the growth and manufacture of peppermint, I have to state, that this new industry was introduced in Monroe and Clay counties about the same time, in the year 1880. Messrs. Reynolds and Houston, of Monroe county, and Messrs. G. V. and W. L. Young, of Clay county, formed a co-partnership with D. D. Antes, of Michigan, a grower of peppermint, as well as manufacturer of peppermint oil. The roots were brought from Michigan and planted in Monroe county, and also in Clay county. The credit of introducing this new enterprise is mainly due to Hon. R. O. Reynolds and Judge Houston.

The Messrs. Young and Antes are now the largest growers and manufacturers of peppermint oil in the world. They have 160 acres of land in peppermint—80 acres of black, or prairie, and the same amount of sandy land. Their object is to find the best soil for its growth. Both have proved good so far. Peppermint, for a long time, was only grown in the State of New York. It gradually extended North and West. The growth of it in the South was always discouraged, and the idea that *it would oil* in this climate, was "hooted at." It not only grows well, but oils magnificently, and Mr. D. D. Antes deserves great credit for his efforts in proving to mankind that *this is the climate for peppermint*. This climate has great advantage over the North in the growing of peppermint; no danger of the roots freezing out in the winter; two crops can be grown the same year. The yield per acre, when the runners were left, about 12 pounds, sells at \$2.65 per pound.

BUREAU OF BUDGET
Yours respectfully,

G. V. YOUNG.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi stands first in total production, while sixth in population, among the Cotton States. (See Table from United States Census.) At first blush, in view of the great fertility and large area of the Mississippi river and Yazoo river bottoms, within the limits of the State, the inference would be that the high position of the State's production is due to these fertile bottom lands: But a detailed discussion of the areas of production show that a little over one-fourth (27 per cent.) of the cotton product of the State comes from the Mississippi and Yazoo river bottoms, while over one-half of the whole is produced in what might be termed the first-class uplands, viz: the table land belt bordering the Mississippi bluffs, the yellow loam region, and the two prairie belts. The remaining one-fourth is grown scatteringly over the sandy uplands, bearing more or less of the long and short-leaf pine that form nearly half the area of the State.

It thus appears that the high production of Mississippi is due to the fact that quite one-half of its territory is occupied by soils of exceptional fertility, coupled with the circumstances that cotton culture is the one pursuit to which the population devotes itself."—EUG. W. HILGARD, in his cotton returns of the United States Census.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

COTTON CROP OF MISSISSIPPI, 1879-'80—U. S. CENSUS, 1880.

COUNTIES.	ACRES IN COTTON.	BALES.	MADE BY	MADE BY	POPULATION.	
			WHITE LABOR.	COLORED LABOR.	White.	Colored.
Adams.....	32,117	19,026	1,902	17,124	4,767	17,852
Alcorn.....	18,863	7,477	5,152	2,325	9,863	4,409
Amite.....	27,749	9,952	4,494	5,458	5,494	8,510
Attala.....	35,950	15,285	9,361	5,924	11,653	8,335
Benton.....	22,401	8,123	4,271	3,852	5,777	5,246
Bolivar.....	43,330	36,419	3,514	32,905	2,694	15,958
Calhoun.....	19,028	9,536	7,369	2,167	10,191	3,301
Carroll.....	37,957	17,423	8,274	9,149	7,831	9,969
Chickasaw.....	38,477	12,861	5,905	6,956	7,689	10,215
Choctaw.....	13,497	5,757	4,606	1,151	6,536	2,500
Claiborne.....	33,121	18,518	4,508	14,010	3,910	12,858
Clarke.....	15,936	4,693	1,984	2,707	7,230	7,792
Clay.....	41,656	13,187	3,088	10,049	5,254	12,113
Coahoma.....	32,964	26,287	1,022	25,265	2,409	11,154
Copiah.....	54,616	23,726	7,978	15,748	13,106	14,438
Covington.....	6,968	2,071	1,519	552	3,991	2,002
DeSoto.....	60,488	28,469	9,456	19,013	7,580	15,344
Franklin.....	18,211	8,042	4,011	4,031	4,850	4,879
Greene.....	35	12	12	...	2,382	812
Grenada.....	25,390	10,228	3,402	6,826	3,237	8,834
Hancock.....	26	11	11	...	4,643	1,817
Harrison.....	80,013	36,684	6,438	30,246	11,671	32,288
Hinds.....	62,556	30,463	7,613	22,850	6,907	20,245
Issaquena.....	18,293	16,150	189	15,961	824	9,177
Itawamba.....	14,851	5,113	4,877	236	9,557	1,108
Jackson.....	2,794	624	594	30	5,122	2,485
Jasper.....	20,305	6,228	3,363	2,865	6,224	5,880
Jefferson.....	32,141	18,512	3,085	15,427	4,262	13,052
Jones.....	28,269	8,426	4,233	4,193	7,104	8,615
Kemper.....	35,309	15,214	8,584	6,630	11,381	10,290
Lafayette.....	32,273	9,350	4,858	4,492	9,960	11,541
Lauderdale.....	17,806	5,967	2,673	2,294	4,937	4,485
Leake.....	24,001	9,016	7,235	1,781	8,104	5,043
Lee.....	38,578	14,406	9,540	4,866	12,656	7,805
Leflore.....	17,730	11,925	2,085	9,840	2,230	8,016
Lincoln.....	17,272	6,286	4,018	2,268	7,701	5,846
Lowndes.....	64,670	21,886	6,738	15,148	5,583	22,660
Madison.....	56,393	21,538	4,962	16,576	5,948	19,918
Marion.....	4,717	1,579	1,252	320	4,451	2,450
Marshall.....	67,411	26,441	10,168	16,273	10,968	18,347
Monroe.....	71,402	23,830	7,943	15,887	10,549	18,004
Montgomery.....	24,636	10,541	5,933	4,608	6,671	6,677
Neshoba.....	14,021	4,477	3,735	742	6,555	2,186
Newton.....	19,589	6,341	5,567	774	8,437	5,009
Noxubee.....	82,483	25,294	4,792	20,502	5,300	24,574
Oktibbeha.....	29,679	9,929	3,807	6,622	5,107	10,870
Panola.....	67,060	30,055	11,131	18,924	9,519	18,834
Perry.....	537	146	128	18	2,357	1,070
Pike.....	19,842	6,507	4,018	2,489	8,573	8,115
Pontotoc.....	21,448	8,085	5,768	2,322	9,608	4,250

COTTON CROP OF MISSISSIPPI—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ACRES IN COTTON.	BALES.	MADE BY	MADE BY	POPULATION.	
			WHITE LABOR.	COLORED LABOR.	White:	Colored.
Prentiss.....	18,610	7,207	6,364	843	9,737	2,421
Quitman.....	3,420	2,337	621	1,716	592	815
Rankin.....	30,151	11,775	4,734	7,041	7,192	9,560
Scott.....	16,282	6,227	4,671	1,556	6,632	4,213
Sharkey.....	17,041	14,162	1,573	12,589	1,405	4,901
Simpson.....	8,855	3,501	2,793	708	4,993	3,112
Smith.....	10,543	3,721	3,201	520	6,452	1,632
Sumner, now Webster.....	13,613	6,226	4,938	1,288	7,238	2,297
Sunflower.....	7,107	5,707	2,373	3,334	1,766	2,895
Tallahatchie.....	22,463	11,570	3,856	7,714	4,160	6,757
Tate.....	48,245	22,653	10,813	11,840	9,089	9,632
Tippah.....	18,758	7,424	6,074	1,350	9,801	3,065
Tishomingo.....	7,555	2,672	2,432	240	7,611	1,163
Tunica.....	16,996	10,705	1,239	9,466	1,256	7,205
Union.....	21,255	8,259	6,568	1,691	9,940	3,090
Warren.....	34,127	22,950	3,487	19,463	8,713	22,529
Washington.....	63,409	54,873	7,815	47,058	3,474	21,801
Wayne.....	7,959	1,979	1,325	654	4,970	3,771
Wilkinson.....	33,720	16,620	1,756	14,864	3,569	14,246
Winston.....	15,081	5,864	3,879	1,985	6,113	3,974
Yalobusha.....	30,598	12,989	5,668	7,321	7,535	8,118
Yazoo.....	83,184	48,321	9,665	38,656	8,498	25,348
Totals.....	2,093,330	955,808	328,568	627,240	475,371	652,221

HEALTH IN MISSISSIPPI.

HEALTH IN MISSISSIPPI, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—TAKEN FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

STATES.	1880.			1870.			1860.			1850.		
	POPULAT'N.	DEATHS.	PER CENT.									
Alabama.....	1,262,505	14,825	1.17	996,992	10,771	1.08	964,201	12,760	1.32	771,623	9,001	1.18
Arkansas.....	802,525	9,725	1.21	484,471	6,119	1.26	435,450	8,856	2.03	209,897	3,021	1.44
Florida.....	269,493	3,284	1.22	187,748	2,264	1.21	140,424	1,766	1.26	87,445	931	1.06
Georgia.....	1,542,180	17,825	1.16	1,184,109	13,606	1.15	1,057,286	12,816	1.21	906,185	9,925	1.10
Illinois.....	3,077,871	40,881	1.32	2,539,891	33,672	1.33	1,711,951	19,390	1.13	851,470	11,759	1.38
Kansas.....	996,096	12,264	1.23	364,399	4,546	1.25	107,206	1,167	1.46
Louisiana.....	939,946	16,321	1.76	726,915	14,439	2.	708,002	12,324	1.74	517,762	11,956	2.31
Maine.....	648,936	7,938	1.22	626,915	7,728	1.23	628,279	7,614	1.21	583,569	7,584	1.30
Massachusetts	1,783,085	28,559	1.67	1,457,351	25,859	1.77	1,231,066	21,304	1.73	994,514	19,404	1.95
Mississippi...	1,131,597	13,472	1.19	827,922	9,172	1.11	791,305	12,214	1.54	606,126	8,721	1.44
Missouri....	2,168,380	31,382	1.44	1,721,295	27,982	1.63	1,182,012	17,654	1.50	682,044	12,292	1.80
New York....	5,082,871	78,771	1.55	4,382,759	69,095	1.63	3,880,735	46,941	1.21	3,097,394	45,600	1.47
Tennessee....	1,542,359	17,582	1.14	1,258,520	14,289	1.13	1,109,801	15,156	1.37	1,002,717	11,875	1.18
Texas.....	1,591,749	22,392	1.40	818,579	11,197	1.37	604,215	9,377	1.55	212,592	3,057	1.44

We may say in general terms, that, in the vicinity of the water-courses—in the great alluvial Valley of the Mississippi river, and other river bottoms, at certain seasons of the year, some of the people have intermittent and remittent fevers; but as a rule, these are easily controlled, and with proper precautions, may to a great extent be avoided. The uplands and table lands are as exempt from disease as the most favored portion of the United States. We refer to the above table to bear us out in the assertion.

The article below taken from *The Churchman* is from the able pen of Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the State of Mississippi:

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF MISSISSIPPI.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

I have received a number of letters of inquiry, in which great stress is laid on the question of the health of Mississippi. I do not wonder at this, although there is ground for wonder at the persistent ignorance of any part of our great country concerning any other part.

Will you allow me to say then, that by official Washington figures, Mississippi is just one-third healthier than New York and Massachusetts, twenty-five per cent. healthier than Virginia or Indiana, and twenty per cent. or so healthier than Illinois or Pennsylvania?

Its death rate is under thirteen in the thousand. Considering that half its population is colored, and that the colored death rate is half greater than the white in all the South, I suppose the ordinary white death rate in Mississippi is not above ten in the thousand, a little more than one-third the death rate of New York City.

In the letters I have received there is frequent mention of malaria, and a wholesome dread is evinced of that mysterious thing about which the faculty knows so little.

I suppose there is more of it, whatever it is, in New York City in a week than in Mississippi in a year. At least I hear more of its performances during one week's visit in New York than in twelve months at home.

The figures I gave above are from the compilations of the Census Bureau, Department of Agriculture in Washington.

My own experience, and that of men who have come from the North to Mississippi, is that it is a rarely healthy climate and country, and that for delicate people, delicate in lungs or throat, with catarrhal or bronchial troubles, it is a home of health and comfort. And as to malaria, that is more to be dreaded in a week on the Hudson than in all our borders in a life-time.

I can from full knowledge and examinations, and with full responsibility, say that in summer or winter, in spring or fall, there need be no hesitation, on account of health, in coming to Mississippi, and that the delicate and non-robust, are likely to find here just the balmy and temperate climate which will enable them to live and work with comparative ease.

HUGH MILLER THOMPSON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, BY COUNTIES.

A D A M S C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P .)



DAMS county was established by proclamation of the Territorial Governor, Winthrop Sargent, April 2, 1799. The Mississippi river flows past the entire western boundary, and several small streams traverse the county which would afford good water-power. Natchez, the county seat, is an incorporated city of 9,000 inhabitants, commands a large trade, shipping annually about 30,000 bales of cotton. Natchez has two large cotton mills, two steam gins and grist mills, two iron foundries and machine shops, one cotton-seed oil mill and ice factory. The Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, now completed to Jackson, a distance of about 100 miles, has its terminus in this city.

About half the county cleared, the balance timbered land, along creek bottoms, level, and back from these, undulating, rolling, and in places hilly. The timber trees are white, red, live and water oaks, gum, ash, cotton wood, poplar, beech, pine, walnut, magnolia, cypress. The soil, alluvial and rich loam, very productive, producing cotton, corn, sugar cane, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peanuts, hay, and all kinds of vegetables. Fruits of various kinds, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, etc., do well; also strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., flourish here.

Pasturage quite extensive—Bermuda grass for spring and summer, and switch-cane, on the creeks and in the woods, for winter.

Church and school privileges very good; several private schools of high order in Natchez, and free public schools open ten months of the year. Society educated and refined. Climate mild and salubrious; thermometer rarely reaches 98° (F.) in the summer, or goes below 25° (F.) in the winter. Desirable lands are cheap, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$15 per acre, according to location and improvements. Lands sold on liberal and advantageous terms. The stranger seeking a home will be welcomed with hearty hospitality and will receive kind treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	80 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	22,750 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	19,084
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	22,649
White people.....	4,997
Colored people.....	17,852
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	32,117 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	19,026 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,902
Bales made by black labor.....	17,124
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	12,864
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	909
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	1,264
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	

ALCORN COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Alcorn county was established April 15, 1870. Corinth, the county seat, is situated at the crossing of the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio railroads, and is a flourishing and enterprising town. The Whitfield Cotton Factory is located here. The other towns in the county are Rienzi, Kossuth, Jacinto, Danville, Wimessoga and Glendale. The Hatchie and Tuscmibia rivers, and a dozen or more creeks are in its borders, affording good water-power.

The character of the soil is diversified, rich alluvial black land, river and creek bottoms, and sandy uplands, with a clay subsoil. Products are wheat, corn, oats, cotton and all kind of vegetables. The grasses do well; clover, herds grass, orchard grass, Japan clover and native grasses, affording good hay and pastureage for stock of all kinds. Fruits do well, such as apples, peaches, pears, strawberries, blackberries and figs.

Transportation facilities very good—two railroads passing through the county, named above. About one-sixth of the county open land, the balance well timbered with pine, poplar, white, red, post and black oak, hickory, ash, sweet and red gum and sassafras.

The church and school advantages are very good, with a very healthy climate, and society first rate. Has quite a number of saw mills and grist mills. Very little attention as yet paid to stock-raising or sheep husbandry, although the county is well adapted to both. Lands can be purchased upon reasonable terms at from \$5 to \$10 per acre; unimproved land at \$1 to \$5 per acre.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	3,524 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	10,431
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	14,272
White people.....	9,863
Colored people.....	4,409
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	18,863 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	7,477 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	5,152
Bales made by black labor.....	2,325
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	381,385
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	31,939
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	5,070
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	14,852
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., produced for home consumption.	

AMITE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Amite county was established February 24, 1809. It is well watered by the east and west branches of Amite river, besides Beaver creek in the west, and Tickfaw in the east part of the county, with their numerous tributaries.

Liberty is the county seat, and is distant 28 miles from Magnolia, on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. There are several large tanneries in the county. The soil is fertile, and, bordering on the streams, very productive. Cotton, corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, jute, field-peas, pumpkins, rice, sorghum and sugar cane all grow and do well. Apples, peaches, figs, pears and small fruits do well and are raised for home consumption. Melons of all kinds and vegetables of every variety are grown. Water-power on nearly all streams, of the very best; a number of gins, grist and saw mills are run by water-power. This county contains about 460,000 acres—about 13 per cent. open land. 100,000 acres once in cultivation are now lying out and the remainder timbered. Some of the lands level, most of it undulating, and the rest hilly. The timber consists of white, red, pin, black and other varieties of oak, long-leaf and short-leaf pine, poplar, beech, ash, hickory, sweet gum, black gum, holly, magnolia, sassafras, locust, china, mulberry, walnut and

cypress. The pasturage is good and of vast extent, consisting of woodland and abundant old fields. Stock do well, and require very little attention for two or three months during the winter. It is noted for its springs and streams of pure freestone water, and the healthfulness of the climate will compare favorably with any section in the United States. The people are industrious and law-abiding.

The lands are cheap and abundant, and can be purchased on reasonable terms. The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad runs through the western part of this county.

United States lands for sale.....	9,656 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	9,400 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	10,973
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	14,004
White people.....	5,494
Colored people.....	8,510
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	27,749 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	9,952 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,494
Bales made by black labor.....	5,458
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	262,352
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	27,169
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	3,230
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	

ATTALA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Attala county was established December 23, 1833. Kosciusko, the county seat, is a thriving town of about 1,200 inhabitants, with a branch railroad to it from Durant, on the Illinois Central Railroad, which has been recently extended to Aberdeen. The Big Black river forms the western boundary of the county. The other water-courses are Zilpah, Long, Apuckta, Yockanookaná, Sharkey and other creeks, affording good water-power.

There is about one-third of the county open lands; level on the creek and river bottoms, and the rest undulating and hilly. Two-thirds well timbered with oaks of various kinds, hickory, pine, ash, gum, wild cherry, cypress in river and creek bottoms, etc. Soil on bottoms fertile, and on uplands moderately rich, and easily worked and improved. Fine beds of marl in various parts of the county. In digging a well for Mr. Thompson's saw mill, a few miles north of Kosciusko, a bed of oyster shells ten feet thick was passed through. These marls and oyster shells would furnish an abundance of lime for fertilizing purposes.

Products: corn, cotton, oats wheat, potatoes, peas, peanuts, sorghum, etc.; vegetables and fruits of all kinds are abundantly grown for home consumption.

Pasturage generally good. Not much attention at present paid to stock-raising. Sheep husbandry could be made very profitable in this county.

Several flour, saw and planing mills in county. A large flour mill at Kosciusko.

Church and school privileges good. The people generally are sober, industrious and law-abiding.

Lands are cheap; can be bought: United States lands, 23,040 acres, at \$1.25 per acre, or homestead 160 acres to each individual. Land of individual owners can be purchased at from \$2 to \$15 per acre, according to improvements and location. Settlers from other States purchasing homes in this county will be treated with kindness and receive a hearty welcome.

United States lands for sale	20,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	2,800 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	14,776
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	19,988
White people.....	11,653
Colored people.....	8,335
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	35,950 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	15,285 bales.
Bales produced by white labor.....	9,361
Bales made by black labor.....	5,924
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	413,532
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	66,106
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	6,931
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	10,711

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

BENTON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Benton county was established July 15, 1870. Ashland is the county seat; the other towns are Lamar and Michigan City, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and Hickory Flat, Maxy, Hamilton and Spring Hill. The water-courses are Wolf river, in the northern portion, and Tippah river, in the southern part of the county. These rivers and their tributaries give the county fine water advantages.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs across the northwestern corner of county.

The surface of county level on creek and river bottoms; the other portions undulating and hilly. About one-fourth cleared land, the balance well timbered with different kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, black walnut, beech, pine, elm, red and sweet gum, chestnut, cypress, etc.

The soil on the creek and river bottoms and also on the gently undulating lands very fertile; on the hills not so fertile, but easily cultivated and improved. Products corn, cotton, oats, wheat, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, etc. All kinds of garden vegetables and fruits suitable to latitude. Pasturage quite extensive—native and cultivated grasses for summer, and switchcane for winter.

Church and school privileges very good. Society good, and climate mild and salubrious.

This county lies in the lignite or brown coal region. Some beds of lignite have been found and coal will be probably be found in paying quantities. There are also good beds of marl in various portions of the county.

Immigrants will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment from the citizens of Benton county.

A good many Michiganders have already settled in the county at Michigan City.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	480 acres.
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	11,023
White people.....	5,577
Colored people.....	5,246
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	22,401 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	8,123 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,271
Bales made by black labor.....	3,852
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	330,688
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	16,684
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	6,073
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	10,634

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

B O L I V A R C O U N T Y. (SEE MAP.)

Bolivar was established February 9th, 1836. Rosedale, the county seat, is situated on the Mississippi river, which flows along the whole western border of the county, affording transportation facilities. The other towns are Beulah, Nesbitts, Bolivar and Mound Landing.

This county lies entirely in the Mississippi bottom; has a deep alluvial soil. Very fertile, produces a bale of cotton to the acre, or 50 to 80 bushels of corn. About one-sixth of the land is in cultivation, the balance heavily timbered with ash, sweet and red gum, hickory, white oak, pin oak, elm, walnut, cottonwood, poplar, pecan, and immense cypress brakes.

There are over 4,000,000 acres of these alluvial lands in the Mississippi Delta, which if protected from overflow and properly cultivated, would produce 2,500,000 bales of cotton, and 5,500,000 bushels of corn annually, worth in the market \$105,000,000. Surely it ought to be the policy of the United States Government to protect this immense and fertile domain, and add its vast productions to the general wealth of the United States.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	20,000 acres.
Internal Improvement lands for sale.....	840 acres.
Chickasaw School Lands for sale.....	3,840 acres.
Population in 1870 from U. S. Census.....	9,732
Population in 1880 from U. S. Census.....	18,652
White people.....	2,694
Colored people.....	15,958
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	43,330 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	36,419 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,514
Bales made by black labor.....	32,905
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	3,254
Bushels of corn.....	383,466
Pounds of tobacco.....	600

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

C A L H O U N C O U N T Y. (SEE MAP.)

Calhoun county was established March 8th, 1852. Pittsboro is the county seat, situated near the centre of the county. The other towns are Banner, Sarepta and Slate Spring. The Yalobusha and Schooner rivers enter the county, which, with their tributaries, give good water power.

County contains 370,000 acres; about 74,000 acres cleared land; creek and river bottoms level, some undulating and the balance hilly. Timber trees on bottoms, gum, poplar, elm, beech, white oak and cypress; on uplands the various kinds of oak, pine, pine, hickory, etc. The soil generally fertile, producing corn, cotton, wheat, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, field peas, etc. Fruits only grown for home consumption; apples, pears, peaches, figs, and all the small fruits do well, and yield abundantly.

Pasturage quite extensive in the woods for summer, of native grasses Japan clover, (*Lespedeza Striata*) is spreading over the county, affording fine sheep pastures.

Grist and saw mills are scattered over the county, in easy reach of nearly every neighborhood.

Church and school advantages are good in nearly every portion of the county. Climate mild and very healthy. Society good; the people moral and law-abiding.

Beds of Lignite in various portions of the county; and coal has been found in the northeast corner of the county, but whether in beds wide enough to work profitably is not known at present.

No attention has been paid to sheep husbandry or stock-raising, except for home consumption.

The indications are that the county will be traversed by one or more railroads in a short time, giving it facilities for railroad transportation. The county has 50,000 acres of good creek and river bottom lands, needing only capital and enterprise to develop them. Good and reliable settlers will receive a warm welcome.

United States lands for sale.....	960 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	4,320 acres.
Internal improvement lands for sale.....	200 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census	10,561
Population in 1880 from United States census	13,492
White people.....	10,191
Colored people	3,301
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	19,028 acres.
Bales produced in 1879	9,536 bales.
Bales made by white labor	7,369
Bales made by black labor.....	2,167
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	353,919
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	44,009
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	4,753
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	7,926

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

C A R R O L L C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Carroll county was established December 23d, 1833. Carrollton is the county seat. The other towns are Vaiden, on the Illinois Central Railroad, Black Hawk, Eureka and Beckville. The Big Black river forms the southeastern boundary of county. The creeks are the Coila, Petticocown, Big Sand and Peachahala, giving good water advantage. At Carrollton there is one of the largest factories in the State.

The Illinois Central Railroads runs across the southeastern portion of the county.

About one-fourth of the county in cultivation, the balance timbered with all kinds of oak, poplar, pine, gum, walnut, chesnut and cypress on river and creek bottoms. The soil fertile on the creeks, in the hills not so rich, but free and easily cultivated and improved. The productions are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, field peas, peanuts, sorghum and potatoes, (Irish and sweet). All kinds of vegetables and fruits.

Pasturage good and extensive, consisting of native grasses for summer, and switch-cane and the run of the plantation for winter. Stock-raising could be made very profitable in Carroll county.

Fine beds of "green-sand marl" near Vaiden and in other portions of county. Lignite or brown coal has been found.

Church and school privileges very good. The citizens are moral, industrious and law-abiding. The climate is mild and very healthy, lands cheap—unimproved at from \$2 to \$5 per acre; improved at from \$5 to \$15 per acre according to improvements, fertility and location.

A good class of immigrants will be welcomed and receive kind treatment.	
United States lands for sale.....	5,080 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	8,360 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	21,047
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	17,759
White people.....	7,831
Colored people.....	9,969
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	37,957 acres.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Bales produced in 1879.....	17,423 bales.
Bales produced by white labor.....	8,274
Bales produced by black labor.....	9,140
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	315,722
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	22,154
Bushels or wheat produced in 1879.....	1,973
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	2,460

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE—In 1871, parts of this county were given to Leflore and Montgomery.

CHICKASAW COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Chickasaw county was established February 8th, 1836. Houston is the county seat, but courts are also held at Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, an enterprising town of about 2,000 inhabitants. The county is well watered with creeks, running through almost every portion. In the hilly parts, numerous springs, and in the sandy lands good water can be obtained by digging from 20 to 30 feet.

About 270,000 acres of land in the county; part level, part hilly, and the balance undulating. The timber trees are, various kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, beech, ash, poplar, pine, chestnut, etc.

The eastern portion of the county consists of prairies, which have a soil of great depth and fertility of limestone formation. All the creek bottoms are very rich. Middle portion sandy and hilly, but when fresh, very fertile.

The western portion flatwoods, and well timbered, but with a soil clayey and stiff.

The products are corn, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, wheat, oats, all the grasses, rye, barley, etc. All kinds of vegetables do well, and are grown in abundance. Fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, figs, grapes, apricots, etc., and all the small fruits do well. Many are turning their attention to growing fruits with success and profit.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through the eastern border of the county from North to South. No manufactures, except saw and grist mills, both for wheat and corn, and two tanneries.

Churches and schools are accessible to every family. Society very good and climate very agreeable and healthy.

Pasturage very extensive, and stock-raising could be made profitable.

The citizens of Chickasaw county will give a hearty welcome to good, industrious and reliable new-comers, from any section of the United States or Europe. Lands can be purchased upon liberal terms, as to time and price—\$2 to \$20 per acre, according to location and improvements.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	5,640 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	19,899
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	17,905
White people.....	7,689
Colored people.....	10,215
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	38,477 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	12,861 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	5,905 bales.
Bales made by black labor.....	6,956 bales.
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	512,005
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	49,627
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	9,033
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	10,926

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE—In 1872, part of Clay, and in 1874, part of Webster was taken from this county.

CHOCTAW COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Choctaw county was established December 23d, 1833. Chester is the county seat; the other towns are French Camps, Dido, LaGrange and New Prospect. Water courses are the Big Black river, Yockanookana, McCurtains and Lobutchie creeks, giving good water to the county.

There is a prospect for railroads at an early day. The Georgia Pacific will run through the northern part, and the Kosciusko, West Point and Aberdeen Railroad, runs through the southern corner of county.

About one-third of the land in cultivation, and the surface is level on creek and river bottoms, off from them undulating and hilly. The soil on hills, sandy, with very rich bottom lands, which compare favorably with any in the State.

Products—cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, potatoes and grasses.

Timber growth consists of various kinds of oak, hickory, pine, beech, gum, etc. All kinds of vegetables and fruits suitable to the latitude grow here and yield in abundance.

Pasturage, the native grasses for summer, and switch-cane and the run of farms for winter.

Coal and iron ore have been discovered, but as yet not developed. There are beds of good green-sand marl in various parts of county.

Climate mild and salubrious, never-failing springs of good water abundant.

Church and school privileges good. Society is composed of kind-hearted, hospitable and law-abiding people.

The lands are capable of the highest improvement, and are cheap. Unimproved lands can be purchased at from \$1 to \$5 per acre, and improved lands at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Good, industrious and reliable settlers will receive the kindest treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	8,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	5,760 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	16,988
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	9,036
White people.....	6,535
Colored people.....	2,500
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	13,397 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	5,757 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,606
Bales made by black labor.....	1,151
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	243,287
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	38,709
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	9,413
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	12,300

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

Note—In 1871, part of Montgomery, and in 1871, part of Webster, was taken from this county.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Claiborne county was established January 27th, 1802. Port Gibson is the county seat, with 2,500 inhabitants. The other towns are Grand Gulf, Rocky Springs, St. Elmo, Hermanville, Carlisle, Tilman and Martin. The Mississippi river runs along the western boundary, and Big Black the Northern—both navigable.

The Bayou Pierre river runs through the centre of the county, which, with its numerous tributaries, makes one of the best watered counties in the State.

A cotton mill and cotton-seed oil mill have been chartered at Port Gibson. Railroads are: the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas, the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus and the Gulf & Ship Island.

The general character of the soil is very fertile. Produces cotton, corn, rice, oats, field peas, potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, melons and all kinds of fruits.

The county has fine water-power—Scutcheloe Falls, a very fine one, near the Natchez & Jackson Railroad.

Facilities for transportation very fine, both by river and railroad, at reasonable rates.

About one-third open lands, balance timber; some of this land broken and hilly, balance undulating and level. Timber trees: poplar, walnut, magnolia, pine, gum, hickory and all kinds of oak.

Church and school privileges very good. Pasturage very extensive—a large area of very fine Bermuda grass for summer, and switch-cane for winter. A fine country for stock-raising and sheep husbandry.

The climate generally healthy. Society good.

Some beds of lignite, or brown coal, have been found. Many water, steam mills and gins in county.

Good, reliable and industrious immigrants desired, and will be warmly welcomed and kindly treated by the citizens of Claiborne county.

United States lands for sale.....	280 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	800 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	13,386
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	16,768
White people.....	3,910
Colored people.....	12,858
Acreage in cotton, in 1879.....	33,121 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	18,518 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,508
Bales made by black labor.....	14,010
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	197,568
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	1,290
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	1,010

All kinds of vegetables, fruit, etc., raised for home consumption.

CLARKE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Clarke county was established December 23, 1833. Quitman, the county seat, is situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which runs from north to south through the whole length of county. The other towns are Enterprise, DeSoto and Shubuta. The Chickasahay river flows through the centre of the county, which, with its tributaries, gives to the county magnificent water-power. The New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, now completed from Meridian to New Orleans, La., runs through the whole county. This road, with the M. & O. Railroad, affords splendid railroad facilities. The Stonewall cotton factory and the Wanita cotton and woolen mills are located in this county.

About one-fourth the county cleared land, the balance well timbered, principally with long-leaf or yellow pine, the other growth on water-courses, the different kinds of oak, hickory, magnolia, beech, pecan, etc. The soil is light and sandy on the upland, generally with a clay subsoil, easily improved and cultivated—on the bottom, fertile. The products are cotton, corn, oats, peas, peanuts, sugar cane, rice, etc. All kinds of vegetables and fruits grow well and are raised. Pasturage good and very extensive. Stock-raising and sheep husbandry could be made very profitable.

There are large beds of the finest marl in various parts of this county, which have been used to some extent.

Church and school advantages very good; society excellent, and the climate as healthy as any in the United States.

To honest, industrious and reliable immigrants, the citizens of this county will extend a hearty welcome and kind treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	45,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	28,500 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	7,505
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	15,022
White people.....	7,230
Colored people.....	7,792
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	15,936 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	4,693 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,984
Bales made by black labor.....	2,707
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	174,712
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	30,101
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	8,870

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

CLAY COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Clay county was established May 12, 1871. West Point, the county seat, has 2,290 inhabitants, and is situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The other towns are Tibbee, Palo Alto and Siloam. The water-courses: The Tombigbee runs along the eastern border, and in the county the Tibbee, Line creek, Houlka and Chickatouchy. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad runs through the county from north to south, which, with the Tombigbee river, affords good transportation. Costs \$3.75 to send a bale of cotton to Mobile, Ala., by rail.

The lands of this county are generally undulating and level; soil very fertile, black hammock, prairie and sandy; about one-third open lands and two-thirds timbered and bottom lands. Produces abundantly cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, field peas, all the grasses, fruits of all kinds suitable to the climate, and vegetables in great profusion.

The open timber and bottom lands afford fine pasturage for eight months in the year, and switch-cane in the creek bottoms for the winter months. Timber trees are oaks of all kinds, hickory, ash, gum, poplar, chestnut, walnut, beech, maple, etc.

Climate salubrious and bracing; society excellent. Several steam mills in various parts of the county.

Improved and unimproved lands can be bought on reasonable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers. Immigrants are offered every inducement to settle, and are received and treated kindly. Fair wages are paid laborers and mechanics; employment easily and readily obtained. A good county for immigrants to go to, and they will receive a hearty welcome.

United States lands for sale.....	200 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,360 acres.
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	17,367
White people.....	5,254
Colored people.....	12,113
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	41,656 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	13,137 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,088
Bales made by black labor.....	10,049
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	400,397
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	35,582
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	2,137
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	11,750

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

COAHOMA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Coahoma county was established February 9, 1836. Friars Point is the county seat, situated on the Mississippi river, which flows along the whole western border of the county. The Sunflower river runs through centre, and there are numerous lakes and bayous in county.

The Mobile & Northwestern Railroad is finished and in running order from Glendale, on the Mississippi, to Clarksdale, affording railroad facilities. Transportation by river to New Orleans is \$1.25 per bale of cotton.

This county lies entirely in the Mississippi bottom, with very fertile alluvial soil of two kinds—sandy and buckshot—fine for cotton and corn. The timber trees are various kinds of oaks, white oak predominating, cottonwood, poplar, walnut, red and sweet gum, hickory, cypress, etc. The crops grown are cotton, corn, potatoes, oats; all the grasses do well; fruits and vegetables of all kinds are grown for home use. The lands when well cultivated, will produce from one to two bales of cotton per acre.

Church and school privileges good in nearly every part of county. Health on average with the other counties in the bottom; some malarial fevers in the autumn, which yield readily to medical treatment.

This county has a large amount of improved and unimproved lands, which will be sold on easy terms and at prices from \$2 to \$25 per acre, according to improvements and location.

The people of Coahoma county will welcome good, industrious and reliable settlers, no matter from where they hail; provided they come to make permanent homes in the county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	25,000 acres.
Internal Improvement lands for sale.....	160 acres.
Chickasaw school lands for sale.....	12,800 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	7,144
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	13,568
White people.....	2,409
Colored people.....	11,154
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	32,964 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	26,287 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,022
Bales made by black labor.....	25,265
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	338,054
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	832
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	2,340

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

COPIAH COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Copiah county was established January 21, 1823. Hazlehurst, the county seat, is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad. The other towns are Crystal Springs, Gallatin, Beauregard and Wesson, on same railroad, and Rockport and Georgetown, on Pearl river, which flows along the eastern border of the county, navigable for about six months in the year. Bayou Pierre, Foster's Creek, Bushy Creek, and numerous other creeks, afford good water-power.

FACTORIES.—The Mississippi Cotton and Woolen Mills are located at Wesson, in this county, and are fully described in another part of this pamphlet. The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county from north to south.

The surface of the county is level, undulating and hilly. Hazlehurst is 430 feet, and Crystal Springs 450 feet above tide-water at New Orleans, La. The soil is sandy, with clay subsoil, with rich alluvial creek and river bottoms. Timber growth: pine, red post and white oak, hickory, elm, maple, poplar,

gum, and cypress on river bottoms. The products of the soil are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sugar cane, sorghum, upland rice, Irish and sweet potatoes, field peas, ground peas, and vegetables and melons of all kinds. Fruits, such as peaches, pears, grapes, figs, and all the small fruits do well and are extensively cultivated for market. At Crystal Springs, there are between 50 and 60 acres in strawberries, and on the 15th March, 1882, Mr. S. H. Stackhouse made his first shipment of strawberries to the Chicago market. Prospects for a good fruit crop excellent this year. Hazlehurst and other points on the railroad in this county ship large amounts of fruits and vegetables to the Western cities and New Orleans, La.

Pasturage extensive, and good for nine months in the year.

Society good. Mild and healthy climate.

Schools and church advantages excellent.

United States lands for sale.....	1,560 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	16,000 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	20,608
Population in 1880, from United States census	27,552
White people.....	13,106
Colored people.....	14,438
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	54,616 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	23,726 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	7,978
Bales made by black labor.....	15,748
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	447,197
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	59,021
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,449

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

COVINGTON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Covington county was established January 5, 1819. Williamsburg is the county seat, situated near the centre of the county. There are numerous large and small creeks flowing through the county, which would afford fine water-power for mills and factories.

Surface of the county is undulating: on the creek bottoms, level. The whole county, with the exception of about one-sixth, is finely timbered with the long-leaf or yellow pine; on the creek bottoms, white and water oak, hickory, ash, beech, magnolia, etc., are found.

Good pasture for cattle and sheep during all the year, with the exception of one or two months. Stock-raising could be made very profitable.

On the uplands the soil is generally thin and sandy, but the creek bottoms are fertile. Products are cotton, corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes sugar cane, sorghum, ground peas, field peas, all the vegetables, and such fruits as peaches, apples, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates and apricots do well. The scuppernong grape grows luxuriantly and yields abundantly. The pecan tree does well and bears nuts plentifully.

Game.—Fish abundant in the creeks, and deer, wild turkeys, raccoons, opossums, wild ducks, etc., are to be found for the hunting.

Climate mild and salubrious. Society plain—a God-fearing and law-abiding people.

Church and school privilege good.

By industry and economy every one can make a good living in Covington county.

United States lands for sale.....	157,240 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,020 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	4,753
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	5,993

White people.....	3,991
Colored people.....	2,002
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	6,968 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	2,071 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,519
Bales made by black labor.....	552
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	15,088
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	32,215
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	4,743

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

DESOTO COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

DeSoto county was established February 9th, 1836. Hernando, the county seat, is located on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, twenty-five miles from Memphis, Tennessee. This railroad runs from north to south through centre of county. The other towns are Horn Lake, Pleasant Hill, Olive Branch, etc. The two western townships of county are situated on the Mississippi river which forms their western boundary. The Coldwater river flows nearly through the centre, affording with its tributaries fine water advantages.

The uplands are of yellow clay loam soil, and the bottom land alluvial and very fertile. The surface of county level, undulating and hilly. The timber growth consists of the different kinds of oak, poplar, walnut, red and sweet gum, cypress, etc. The products are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, tobacco, sorghum, all the grasses, vegetables and fruits of various kinds do remarkably well and produce abundantly.

Pasturage quite extensive. Bermuda and native grasses for summer and the run of the plantations and switch-cane for winter. Stock-raising could be made profitable in this county. Good marls have been found in portions of DeSoto county.

The church and school privileges are good. Society very good, and climate mild and salubrious.

Maj. T. C. Dockery, near Hernando, has turned his attention to fruit raising, especially grape growing and wine making. He has been very successful.

Lands are cheap, improved lands at from \$3 to \$20 per acre, and unimproved at \$2 to \$10 according to location and improvements. A good class of immigrants will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment if they settle in this county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,360 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	32,021
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	22,924
White people.....	7,580
Colored people.....	15,344
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	60,488
Bales produced in 1879.....	28,469 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	9,456
Bales made by black labor.....	19,018
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	581,272
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	18,008
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	7,283
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	12,026

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE--In 1873, part of this county was cut off to form Tate county.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Franklin county was established December 21st, 1809. Meadville is the county seat, situated near the centre of the county. The Homchitto river

runs through the county from northeast to southwest, which, together with its tributaries, Middle Fork, Morgan's Fork, Wallis creek, Beaver creek, McCall's creek, etc., gives it splendid water power advantages. About one-fourth open land, the balance well timbered.

On the river and creek bottoms land level, some portions undulating, others broken and hilly. Timber trees—long-leaf pine, oaks of all kinds, hickory, walnut, poplar, magnolia, cypress, etc.

Soil on the bottom lands very fertile, the undulating good, and on the hills thin. Products, cotton, corn, oats, sugar-cane, sorghum, field peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, etc.

Fruits only raised for home consumption; such as peaches, apples, pears, figs, etc. Melons and all kinds of vegetables do well, and are grown for home use.

Pasturage extensive—good summer and winter range for stock; the native grasses for summer, the run of the plantations and switch-cane for winter.

Considerable attention is being paid to stock-raising and sheep husbandry, and with flattering success.

Lands can be purchased at from 59 cents to \$15 per acre, according to quality, improvements and location. All that is needed is capital and good and industrious settlers to develop the resources, and build up the waste places in the county.

Fine beds of marl have been found on the Homochitto river in this county.

United States lands for sale	20,080 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	4,920 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census	7,498
Population in 1880 from United States census	9,729
White people	4,580
Colored people	4,879
Acreage in cotton in 1879	18,211 acres.
Bales produced in 1879	8,042
Bales made by white labor	4,011
Bales made by black labor	4,031
Bushels of corn produced in 1879	145,581
Bushels of oats produced in 1879	9,021
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879	8,082

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

GREENE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Greene county was established December 9th, 1811. Leakesville is the county seat. The Leaf and Chickasahay rivers flow through the county. Big Creek, a large stream, empties into the Chickasahay below Leakesville. Many smaller creeks in the county.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad touches the northeast corner of the county. Spirits of turpentine is manufactured at State Line.

Surface of the county generally undulating—level on river and creek bottoms. Long-leaf or yellow pine the principal timber, with hickory, oak, gum, poplar, holly and magnolia, on river and creek bottoms. The soil on the rivers and creeks fertile, and the pine uplands capable of being made to produce good crops of corn, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, peanuts and sweet potatoes. All vegetables and fruits do well. Peaches and grapes. (scuppernong especially).

Many of the creeks have fine water power, and but few of them utilized for grist and saw mills.

Transportation principally by wagon to railroad. A small steamboat plies occasionally as far up as Leaf postoffice on Leaf river.

Pasturage extensive, and of the best quality; no finer range in the world for cattle and sheep. Almost every one has some cattle and sheep, and sheep husbandry is rapidly growing in favor.

There is probably no healthier country in the world. The people are peaceful, law-abiding and intelligent. Public schools are open four months in the year. A church in every neighborhood—Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterian.

Several marl beds in county, but none developed.

The timber or logging business is most generally followed.

United States lands for sale.....	212,000 acres.
Delinquent lands by State Auditor for sale.....	2,640 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	2,038
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	3,194
White people.....	2,382
Colored people.....	812
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	35
Bales produced in 1879.....	12 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	12
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	27,271
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	5,791

GRENADA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Grenada county was established May 9th, 1870. Grenada is the county seat, and situated at the junction of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad with the Illinois Central Railroad, with a population of about 2,000. The other towns are Elliott, Hardy and Graysport. Water courses are the Yalcbusha river, running through the center of the county from East to West, and the Schooner river, with their tributaries.

The railroads are the Illinois Central and the Mississippi and Tennessee, from Grenada to Memphis, Tenn. Several chartered roads are projected to pass through Grenada, the county town, and when completed, will make it a great railroad centre.

The soil of the county is a yellow loam of good fertility. The principal products, are: cotton, corn, oats and wheat, rye, millet, and the various grasses do well. Sweet and Irish potatoes and all the garden vegetables grow luxuriantly, and yield abundantly.

Fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, early apples, and most of the small fruits and berries, of various kinds, do well, and some have made money by raising them for sale. The market for them is Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans.

The timber trees are great in quantity and of various kinds. Oaks of all sorts, pine, hickory, poplar, sweet and black gum and cypress.

Church and school privileges very good. Many private schools, and about 60 public free schools for from four to five months in the year. A salubrious climate, and good society.

Pasturage very fine—natural grasses and switch-cane lasting nearly all the year. Industrious and reliable immigrants desired, and will receive a hearty welcome.

United States lands for sale.....	12,320 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	30,160 acres.
Internal improvement lands for sale.....	1,800 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	10,571
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	12,071
White people.....	3,237
Colored people.....	8,834
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	25,390 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	10,228 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,402
Bales made by black labor.....	6,826
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	163,580
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	6,223

Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	63
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	2,113
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	

HANCOCK COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Hancock county was established December 14th, 1812. The county seat, Bay St. Louis, is an enterprising town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Pearlington, 500, Gainsville, 350 inhabitants.

The water courses are Jordan river, and part of Wolf river. The Pearl river flows along the whole western boundary of the county, affording fine transportation for the immense quantity of lumber sawed upon the banks. At Pearlington Messrs. Favre, Poitevant & Co., have the largest and most extensive saw mill in the South. There are six saw mills in the county, and one large and profitable woolen mill at Ullmanville, near Bay St. Louis. This mill is spoken of in another part of this pamphlet.

The railroads are the Louisville and Nashville, from Mobile to New Orleans, which runs along the Gulf Coast through the whole southern portion of the county; and the New Orleans and Northeastern, which runs through the county from northeast to southwest.

Land mostly timbered with long-leaf or yellow pine; and is level or gradually undulating. Soil, sandy, producing all kinds of vegetables, melons, sweet and Irish potatoes, peanuts, peas; also fruits, such as oranges, pears, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., which find a ready sale in New Orleans and Mobile. All kinds of Gulf saltwater fish, and oysters in great abundance. Game, such as wild turkeys, deer, wild ducks, wild geese, etc., afford fine sport for hunters.

Pasturage unexcelled for sheep and cattle. Increase of stock: Cattle, one thousand head per annum, and 74,000 pounds of wool made. Twelves churches (of all denominations) and 44 schools in county. Climate mild and salubrious, with fine sea bathing in the season for it.

This is a good county to live in, and many resort to the towns along the Gulf for sea bathing in summer, and health in winter.

United States lands for sale.....	151,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,320
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	4,239
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	6,460
White people.....	4,643
Colored people.....	1,817
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	410
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	5,300

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

HARRISON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Harrison county was established February 5, 1841. The Gulf of Mexico rolls in its waves on its whole southern shore. Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Biloxi are the towns on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, and also on the Gulf. Water-courses are the Biloxi, Wolf and Jourdan rivers, with their tributaries.

At Biloxi there is a tin canning establishment of Messrs. Lopez, Elmer & Co., for canning shrimps, oysters, fruits of various kinds, and vegetables.

The soil is sandy and not very fertile, but can be made to produce good crops of fruits and vegetables by using oyster-shell lime, swamp muck and marls. There are several fine orange and peach orchards and vineyards in the county. The peach, apple, plum, pomegranate, pear and fig, pecan, grape of

many varieties, strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, and melons of various kinds grow in great profusion and yield good returns. Wine-making has made considerable progress in this county. Mr. A. V. Davis, of Pass Christian, has eighty acres of the scuppernong grape, and is making first-class still and sparkling wines on an extensive scale, for which he finds a ready sale. There are many other vineyards in this county.

The land is generally undulating, and in the northern portion is covered with large yellow or long-leaf pine, but as you approach the Gulf coast, the trees are much smaller.

Pasturage very fine for ten months in the year. School and church privileges good; fine private schools, and the public free schools are maintained for from four to five months each year. Climate salubrious at all seasons, and society good. Fine sea-bathing all along the coast.

Sheep husbandry is one of the most profitable industries, and many new flocks are being started.

United States lands for sale.....	217,200 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	5,795
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	7,895
White people.....	5,746
Colored people.....	2,149
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	26 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	11 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	11
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	15,130
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	2,110

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

HINDS COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Hinds county was established February 12, 1821. Raymond is the county seat, but courts are also held at Jackson, the Capital of the State. Jackson is the principal town, with a population of 5,500. The other towns are Edwards, Bolton, Brownsville, Auburn, Cayuga, Clinton, Terry, Byram, Utica, Learned, Oakley, Adams and Carpenter. Pearl river flows along the eastern boundary of the county, and Big Black the western. Baker's Creek and numerous small streams flow through the county.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs from north to south in the eastern part of the county, and the Vicksburg & Meridian runs through the centre from east to west. The other railroads are the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus, which is completed from Natchez, in Adams county, to Jackson, and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, completed within the past year, and which runs from Yazoo City to Jackson, through a country hitherto without railroad transportation.

At Jackson, there is one cotton-seed oil factory, one ice factory, one fertilizer factory, Pearl River Foundry and Agricultural Works, McDonnell's Foundry and Machine Shops, and Kirkland's Agricultural Works, all of which do good and substantial work, and one cotton compress, which has a capacity of 500 bales per day.

The surface of the county is generally undulating, and the soil of rich yellow loam, producing good crops of corn, cotton, oats, grasses for hay and pasture, Irish and sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sorghum, etc. All kinds of vegetables do well. Fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, plums, strawberries, etc., grow and mature well in this county. Terry station seems to be in the centre of the peach belt, and some seasons ships 47,000 boxes of peaches, as well as large quantities of small fruits.

About two-thirds of the county still in timber land of all varieties—pine, oaks, (white, red and black,) hickory, elm, beech and cypress.

Pasturage quite extensive of Bermuda grass, Japan clover.

Church and school advantages good. At Clinton, one excellent college for males and one for female students. Society good.

Lands can be purchased at \$2 for unimproved, and at \$5 to \$15 per acre for improved, according to improvements and location.

New settlers from any of the other States, or from Europe, will receive kind treatment and a warm welcome.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	5,640 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	30,488
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	43,959
White people.....	11,671
Colored people.....	32,288
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	80,031 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	36,684 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	6,438
Bales made by black labor.....	30,246
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	532,636
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	26,380
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	130
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	3,568

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

H O L M E S C O U N T Y . (SEE MAP.)

Holmes county was established February 19, 1823. The county seat is Lexington, about the centre of the county. The other towns are Durant, Goodman, West Station and Pickens, on the railroad, with the villages of Richland, Ebenezer, Acona, Bowling Green and Eulogy, scattered over the county. A wagon factory at Durant.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs from north to south through the county. The West & East Railroad, from Durant to Lexington.

The soil is black and loamy in the bottom lands, and black and sandy in the uplands. Will average a half bale of cotton or 15 to 20 bushels of corn per acre on uplands. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, field peas, millet, sugar cane, sorghum and the grasses do well, and remunerative crops are made.

Transportation facilities on the Yazoo river on the west, and the railroad on the east. Costs to send a bale of cotton of 500 pounds to market by river \$1.50; by railroad \$3.

Timber trees are all kinds of oak, pine, walnut, poplar, ash, hickory, gum and cypress. Pasturage extensive, of native grasses—Bermuda, Lespediza, (Japan clover,) and crab grass.

All the fruits—peaches, pears, early apples, figs, plums, etc., and strawberries—do well. Near Durant, and on the railroad, considerable attention is paid to raising small fruits, which find a ready market in Chicago, Illinois.

Climate healthy, society good, and energetic and industrious immigrants will be heartily welcomed and kindly treated. Price of lands from \$2 to \$15 per acre, according to quality and location.

United States lands for sale	80 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	27,640 acres.
Internal Improvement lands for sale.....	3,880 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	19,370
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	27,162
White people.....	6,907
Colored people.....	20,245
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	62,556 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	30,463 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	7,613
" Bales made by black labor	22,850

Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	463,614
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	17,441
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	488
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	4,321
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	

ISSAQUENA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Issaquena county was established January 23, 1844. Mayersville, the county seat, and Skipwith are the towns. The Mississippi river flows along the whole western boundary, affording cheap steamboat transportation; also Deer Creek, which flows from north to south, on the eastern border; then there are Steele's Bayou, Lake Lafayette, Moon Lake, Five Mile Lake, etc.

This county lies entirely in the Mississippi bottom. The soil is rich alluvial loam, with buckshot black from the river. About 80,000 acres of open land, the balance, 163,000 acres, heavily timbered with cypress, oaks, ash, gum, hickory, locust, walnut, sassafras, etc., etc.

Produces, corn, cotton, oats, etc., in great luxuriance—from one to two bales of cotton per acre, and 40 to 80 bushels of corn, when properly cultivated; but all the planters have cotton on the brain, and do not make half enough corn, oats and meat for home consumption, when they could be raised cheaper here than in any country in the world.

This is a most desirable county, and new-comers will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment, provided they come to be law-abiding, industrious and reliable citizens. "*Tramps and bummers not wanted.*"

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	25,880 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	6,887
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	10,001
White people.....	824
Colored people.....	9,177
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	18,293 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	16,150 bales.
Pales made by white labor.....	189
Bales made by black labor.....	15,961
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	89,630
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	262

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Itawamba county was established February 9, 1836. Fulton, the county seat, has about 300 inhabitants. Water-courses are Tombigbee river, which runs through the county from north to south, and numerous creeks, affording fine water-power for mills and factories. Several earthenware factories and two wool-carding mills in county.

Soil diversified. Very rich bottoms; some prairie limestone lands; some strong hill lands, and some poor. Produces cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, potatoes, and grasses of all kinds.

Transportation: the Tombigbee river during the winter season, otherwise wagons. Costs \$1.75 to send a bale of cotton to market. About one-tenth of the land open. The lands of the county level, undulating and broken, or hills in about equal proportions.

Timber trees: white oak, red oak, post oak, pine, hickory, blackjack, maple, beech, walnut, gum and cypress.

The bottom lands furnish excellent pasturage for winter, and the hills for spring and summer. A fine county for stock-raising and sheep husbandry.

Church and school privileges very good, and in reach of every one. Health of the county good. Character of the people sober, industrious and law-abiding.

Some considerable excitement in regard to mines of gold, silver and lead, but not much development yet. Several grist mills and saw mills in the county.

Quite an amount of apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, figs, raspberries, and other fruits raised for home consumption.

The county is healthy; very little crime; out of debt; taxes light; peaceable, prosperous and hopeful.

Lands can be purchased at from 50c. to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	12,480 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	7,812
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	10,665
White people.....	9,557
Colored people.....	1,108
Acreage in cotton 1879.....	14,851 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	5,113 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,877
Bales made by black labor.....	236
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	304,652
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	21,772
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	8,580
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	7,520

JACKSON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Jackson county was established December 14, 1812. Scranton, the county seat, is situated on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad. The other towns are Ocean Springs, West and East Pascagoula, Moss Point, Bradford, Americus, etc. The Gulf of Mexico washes the whole southern shore of the county. The water-courses are the Pascagoula river, and its many tributaries, and the Escatawpa river.

The Mobile & New Orleans Railway runs along the Gulf Coast, through the whole width of county. At Moss Point, a window-glass factory has been established, which is doing a thriving business.

The surface of the county is generally level along the coast, and gently undulating for the balance. The timber growth consists principally of long-leaf or yellow pine, which affords a very extensive business to the lumbermen and the many saw mills along the coast. The lumber trade is very large, to foreign ports.

All kinds of fruits and vegetable are grown for home use and market. (See Harrison county for names.)

Col. A. E. Lewis, of this county, has an immense Scuppernong vineyard, and extensively engaged in making first-class wines.

Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Jackson county, has gone largely into stock-raising, and has a fine herd of Jersey cattle, and splendid flocks of Spanish Merino sheep. This county seems especially adapted to sheep husbandry.

Fish and oysters of the finest quality are obtained in great abundance, such as red fish, black fish, red snappers, pompano, Spanish mackerel, speckled trout, sheepshead, flounders, etc., are caught for market all along the Gulf coast. Several canning establishments are in operation in this county.

United States lands for sale.....	151,160 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	3,500 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	4,362

Population in 1880 from United States census.....	7,607
White people.....	5,122
Colored people.....	2,485
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	1,826
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	80

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

JASPER COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Jasper county was established December 3, 1823. Paulding is the county seat; the other towns are Garlandsville, Turnersville, Claiborne, Davisville, and Rose Hill. The water courses are Tallahala, Tallahoma and tributaries; and numerous creeks and streams emptying into the Chickasahay river, making it a well watered county.

The New Orleans and Northeastern Railway runs through the southeastern corner of county.

The surface of county is level on the river and creek bottoms, some undulating lands, and some hilly. The timber growth consists of various kinds of oak, long-leaf pine, hickory, beech, elm, gum, etc.

The soil is generally light and sandy, with a clay subsoil. On the creek bottoms, it is fertile, and produces good crops of cotton, corn, oats, sugar-cane, rice, sweet potatoes, sorghum, etc. The various kinds of garden vegetables, and such fruits as the peach, plum, fig, grapes, especially the Scuppernong grape, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., do well and bear abundantly.

Pasturage very extensive, the native grasses for summer, and switch-cane on the creek bottoms for winter. It is a fine stock county; sheep husbandry could be made very profitable.

Marl beds have been found in various parts of county.

Church and school privileges good. The climate is mild and very healthy, and society good.

People of good character seeking permanent homes will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment by the citizens of Jasper county, Mississippi.

United States lands for sale.....	51,320 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	11,920 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	10,884
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	12,124
White people.....	6,244
Colored people.....	5,880
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	20,305 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	6,228 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,363
Bales made by black labor.....	2,865
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	202,643
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	56,380
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	100
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	3,649

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Jefferson county was established January 11th, 1802. Fayette, the county seat, is on the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad. The other towns are Harriston, Red Lick, Rodney and Union Church. The Mississippi river flows along the western boundary, and it is well watered by several large creeks

and small streams. Transportation facilities good, both by railroad and river.

The surface of the county is decidedly mixed, from level river and creek bottom lands, fertile bluff formation, to thin pine land in the eastern portion of the county. Produces from one-half to two bales of cotton, or from 15 to 60 bushels of corn per acre.

Timber trees are, all kinds of oak, beech, poplar, pine, hickory, pecan, gum, walnut, cherry, locust, cypress, etc. Produces good crops of cotton, corn, oats, sugar-cane, rice, sorghum, peas, etc.; all kinds of garden vegetables and fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, pomegranates, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., etc., do well, but are only cultivated for home consumption.

Pasturage almost unlimited; splendid summer grasses, and switch-cane on all the creeks and bayous for winter, spring and fall. Fine country for sheep and other stock. Church advantages ample, and school privileges excellent. Climate mild and salubrious. Society good.

Quite a number of thrifty Germans have settled in this county and are all doing well. Land can be purchased in large or small bodies; and some *large land proprietors would donate one or two lots of land to actual settlers.* Industrious, sober and reliable settlers will receive a warm reception to Jefferson county. No other kind need apply.

United States lands for sale.....	2,160 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	500 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	13,848
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	17,314
White people.....	4,262
Colored people.....	13,052
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	32,141 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	18,512 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,085
Bales made by black labor.....	15,427
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	251,586
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	3,195
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	2,027

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., etc., raised for home consumption.

JONES COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Jones county was established January 24th, 1826. Ellisville is the county seat. Water courses are Leaf and Tallahala rivers, used for rafting saw-logs to market; the Boguehomo, and numerous smaller creeks, giving to the county vast water power advantages.

The surface of the county is gently undulating, except the creek and river bottoms which are level. Nearly all the land is finely timbered with long-leaf or yellow pine. On the water courses there are oaks of various kinds, hickory, ash, elm, bay, beech, gum, magnolia, etc.

Pasturage extensive; summer grasses plentiful, and the whole county lies open to grazing. Some few citizens are raising cattle and sheep, and find it very remunerative.

The soil is generally thin and sandy on the uplands; along the margins of the creeks and rivers it is fertile. Producing cotton, corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar-cane, sorghum, field peas, peanuts. Peaches, figs, grapes, plums, apples, and all the small fruits do well, and are very productive. The scuppernong grape is in its native element in this county. Pecans grow finely.

GAME.—The creeks abound in fish; the woods with deer, wild turkeys, fox, raccoon, opossum, and some wild cats. The bears, wolves and panthers have been exterminated long since. Church and school advantages are as

good as could be expected, for a sparsely settled country. The people are moral and law-abiding, and the health of the county is as good as any in the world.

The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad runs through the whole county from the northeast to the southwest; it has opened up this section to the markets of the world. In grading for this railroad a fine bed of green sand marl was found in Jones county.

United States lands for sale.....	182,020 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	160 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	3,313
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	3,828
White people.....	3,469
Colored people.....	350
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	2,794 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	624 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	594
Bales made by black labor.....	30
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	47,269
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	30,992
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	4,683

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

KEMPER COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Kemper county was established December 23d, 1823. DeKalb is the county seat. On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the other towns are Tamola, Gainesville Junction, Sucharnochee and Scooba. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through the eastern portion of the county from north to south.

The lands in eastern portion of the county mostly prairie; in western and middle, sandy loam with clay subsoil, very easy to cultivate and productive. Crops produced are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sugar-cane, sorghum, field peas and potatoes. All kinds of vegetables do well.

The water power is excellent, have some fine water power saw and grist mills and gins. Meridian is the principal market; many persons haul cotton on wagons to that place, in preference to shipping by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Three-fourths of the county well timbered with long and short-leaf pine, oak, of various kinds, hickory, chestnut, walnut, gum, etc. Excellent pasturage of native grasses, switch-cane and Japan clover. (Lespedeza.)

Church privileges good. Free public schools in some localities are taught eight months in the year.

Fruits grow well; only enough grown for home use. Dairy products, butter and milk enough for home consumption.

Health of the county generally very good. Some chills and fever in the fall.

Society good. A good deal of attention is being paid to stock raising and sheep husbandry.

Any one who will, can do well here farming, or almost at any other business; it only requires, patience, labor, and perseverance.

United States lands for sale.....	6,840 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	20,640 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	12,820
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	15,719
White people.....	7,104
Colored people.....	8,615
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	28,269 acres.

Bales produced in 1879.....	8,426 bales.
Bales produced by white labor.....	4,233
Bales produced by black labor.....	4,193
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	347,268
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	37,509
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	255
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	6,716

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

L A F A Y E T T E C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Lafayette county was established February 9th, 1836. Oxford is the county seat. A thriving and enterprising town on the Illinois Central Railroad, having about 2,000 inhabitants. Other villages are Abbeville and Taylors. The University of Mississippi, for white students, is located about one mile west of Oxford. The Union Female College is also well patronized. There are also several local schools, which are well attended.

The county is well watered by the Tallahatchie and Yocona rivers, with their tributaries, affording plenty of water power for mills and factories.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county from north to south, affording railroad transportation.

The character and fertility of the soil is good, and produces crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sorghum and potatoes. Some attention paid to fruit culture —two nurseries in the county. Apples, pears, peaches, figs and all the small fruits do well, and some few persons raise fruit for market and ship to Chicago and St. Louis, where good prices are obtained.

One-third of the county open lands, and two-thirds in timber; all kinds of oak, ash, pine, poplar, walnut, beech, hickory and cypress. Pasturage of large extent, and good; all kinds of grasses grow well when properly cultivated. Could be made a good stock country.

Church and school privileges very good; climate healthy and society excellent.

Large beds of Lignite. (brown coal) in the county; many grist and saw mills. Good, sober, industrious and reliable immigrants will be welcomed, and can find comfortable homes in this county. Lands can be purchased, unimproved, at \$1 to \$5 per acre; and improved lands at from \$4 to \$20 per acre, according to location and quality.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,720 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	18,892
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	21,671
White people.....	11,381
Colored people.....	10,290
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	35,309 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	15,214 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	8,584
Bales made by black labor.....	6,630
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	492,614
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	36,375
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	9,222
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,803

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

L A U D E R D A L E C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Lauderdale county was established December 23, 1833. Meridian, the county seat, is an enterprising town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated at the cross-

ing of the Mobile & Ohio and the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroads. East Mississippi Mills, engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Earth-ware and pottery factory, Meridian Machine Shops, Meridian Foundry, cotton-seed oil mill, and two compresses. Meridian ships about 40,000 bales of cotton annually.

Railroads are the Mobile & Ohio, running from north to south through county; the Vicksburg & Meridian, running east to west, almost through the centre; the New Orleans and Northeastern; Alabama Great Southern, and Virginia, Georgia & Tennessee Railroad, which make Meridian a great railroad centre.

The water-power in county excellent, on the numerous creeks and streams Great abundance of fine marls in the county. About one-third open land, the balance well timbered with pine, oaks of various kinds, hickory, gum, beech, chestnut, poplar, sycamore, etc., etc. The products are cotton, corn, sugar-cane, oats, peas, potatoes, (sweet and Irish,) etc. Vegetables of all kinds and fruits grown in great abundance. Some few have turned their attention to fruits and vegetables for market and are doing well. Pasturage extensive—Bermuda, velvet and native grasses for summer, and switch-cane on the creek bottoms for winter. Considerable attention is being paid to stock-raising, and is a splendid county for sheep husbandry.

Church and school advantages good; society excellent, and the climate mild and salubrious.

Land can be bought from individual owners at from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements and location.

New-comers will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	25,320 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	5,640 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	13,402
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	21,501
White people.....	9,900
Colored people.....	11,541
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	32,373 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	9,250 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,858
Bales made by black labor.....	4,492
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	254,798
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	57,843
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	7,585
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	

LAWRENCE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Lawrence county was established December 22, 1814. Monticello, the county seat, is situated on the west bank of Pearl river, which runs through the county from the northwest to southeast. Pearl river is navigable for steamboats, affording good facilities for transportation, and floating logs to saw mills.

The timber growth of this county is principally long-leaf or yellow pine, of fine quality. On the river and creek bottoms, red and sweet gum, hickory, various kinds of oak, poplar, sycamore, magnolia, cypress, etc.

The surface of county level, on rivers and creeks, the balance undulating and hilly.

The soil on uplands is sandy and not very fertile, but easily cultivated and improved; on bottoms much more fertile. There are what are called "reed-brakes," which, when drained and brought into cultivation, are very rich, producing from 30 to 50 bushels of corn. These "reed-brakes" are common to all the "piney-woods" counties.

The products are cotton, corn, oats, rice, sugar-cane, sorghum, sweet and

Irish potatoes, etc. All the various kinds of fruits and vegetables grow and yield abundantly.

The pasturage is good and very extensive. Stock-raising and sheep husbandry can be made very profitable. The woods pasture for summer grazing, and the switch-cane, in river and creek bottoms, for winter.

Church and school advantages generally good; society good, and the climate mild and salubrious.

Immigrants of good character, seeking a home in Lawrence county, Mississippi, will receive kind treatment and a hearty welcome. Lands are cheap—a large amount of United States lands at \$1.25 per acre, and land owned by individuals can be purchased at from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements and location.

United States lands for sale.....	96,500 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	6,720
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	9,422
White people.....	4,937
Colored people.....	4,485
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	17,806 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	5,967 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	2,673
Bales made by black labor.....	2,294
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	217,041
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	41,809
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,288

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

LEAKE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Leake county was established December 23, 1833. Carthage, the county seat, is situated near the centre of the county. The other towns are Conway, Thomastown, Ofahoma, Good Hope, Walnut Grove and Edinburg.

Pearl river runs through the middle of the county, from northeast to southwest, and is navigable to Edinburg, affording transportation—\$2 per bale for cotton—to Jackson, Miss. Its tributaries, the Yokanookana, Lobutcha and numerous smaller creeks, afford great water advantages. Surface of county level on bottom lands, the balance undulating and hilly. About one-twentieth in cultivation, the remainder covered with original forests. The timber trees are pine, oaks of every variety, hickory, beech, poplar, chestnut, maple, walnut, sycamore, cypress, etc.

Soil consists of red clay hills, loam second-bottoms, alluvial bottoms on creeks and rivers, and the highly productive alluvial called "reed-brakes" or "reed-glades." These "reed-brakes," when reclaimed by drainage, are highly productive. As much as 75 bushels of oats, or 80 to 90 bushels of corn have been grown upon them to the acre; but 40 to 50 bushels would be considered a good average.

Products: Cotton, corn, sorghum, sugar-cane, rice, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. Fruits for home consumption of all kinds; apples, pears, plums, figs and small fruits. No railroads at present in county, but two chartered roads will pass through it.

The range or pasturage is good for eight months in the year, of native grasses, switch-cane and Japan clover, (*Lespediza*).

Church and school privileges good. No neighborhood without a place for preaching and a school. Climate mild and healthy, and society good—composed of industrious and law-abiding people. Land can be purchased at from 50 cents to \$10 per acre, according to quality, improvement and location. No county in the State surpasses this in the purity and boldness of its numerous streams, and their adaptability to propelling machinery.

United States lands for sale.....	12,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	18,600 acres.
Chickasaw school lands for sale.....	1,800 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	8,496
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	13,147
White people.....	8,104
Colored people.....	5,043
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	24,001 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	9,016 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	7,235
Bales made by black labor.....	1,781
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	256,331
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	44,070
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	1,527
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	13,680

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

LEE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Lee county was established October 26, 1866. Tupelo, the county seat, is situated on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, (1,008 inhabitants.); as also are the towns of Shannon, Verona, Saltillo, Guntown and Baldwyn. Water-courses: Town Creek—navigable for 25 miles. Various other creeks make it a well watered county.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad runs through the centre of the county, from north to south, affording transportation.

The soil is very fertile—black hammock, beeswax prairie, black sandy and sandy soils. Produces cotton, corn, oats, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, etc. All kinds of vegetables do well. Fruits, at present, are only grown for home consumption. Apples, pears, peaches, figs and all the small fruits do well.

Transportation costs \$4 per bale to send cotton to Mobile. Some level, some undulating, some broken or hilly lands in this county. Bottom lands make 50 bushels of corn per acre. Timber trees: all kinds of oaks, hickory, ash, gum, poplar, beech, walnut, etc.

Pasturage very good nine months in the year. A fine county for stock-raising and sheep husbandry. But very little attention paid to either at the present time.

Church and school privileges very good. There is an excellent female college at Verona.

With the exception of chills and fever occasionally, the health of the county very good. Society good.

Some grist and saw mills in the county.

Good lands can be purchased in the woods at from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and cleared land at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Good well water can be had anywhere, and some few springs. Industrious, energetic and reliable immigrants will receive a hearty welcome.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	2,460 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	15,955
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	20,461
White people.....	12,656
Colored people.....	7,805
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	38,578 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	14,406 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	9,540
Bales made by black labor.....	4,866
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	590,899
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	48,047
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	7,387
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	11,109

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

LEFLORE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Leflore county was established March 15th, 1871. Greenwood, the county seat, is an enterprising town, situated on the Yazoo river. The other towns are Sidon, Shell Mound, McNutt, Emmaville and Walnut City. The Yazoo river runs through the centre of the county. Quiver river, Roebuck Blue, Henry, McNutt, Six Mile, beside many smaller lakes. The Georgia Pacific Railroad will cross the county from east to west and the Mobile and Northwestern from north to south, when completed.

Surface of the county generally level. The soil alluvial and very fertile—one to two bales of cotton per acre, or 30 to 60 bushels of corn. Produces corn, cotton, oats, millet, wheat and all the varieties of grass that have been tried—all kinds of vegetables and fruits. The timber trees are of great variety and very large, composed of red-gum, white oak, black oak, red oak and cow oak, ash, elm, pecan, hickory, tupelo gum, walnut, cypress and many other kinds. Many large saw mills in the county.

Pasturage very extensive. For the winter, cane; and wild grasses for summer; but little attention has been paid to stock or sheep husbandry.

Transportation by the Yazoo river, navigable all the year. Costs \$2 to \$3 to send a bale of cotton to New Orleans, La.

Climate warm and moist, winters mild and short. Bilious and intermittent fevers the most common forms of sickness, which yield readily to treatment.

Our church buildings are poor, but have good ministers and have regular service in the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches.

Our high school good as any in the State—"McNutt High School"—35 free schools.

For hunters, game of various kinds, bear, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild cats, some few panthers, etc. The lakes, bayous, and rivers abound in fish.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	36,640 acres.
Internal improvement lands for sale.....	1,080 acres.
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	10,246
White people.....	2,230
Colored people.....	8,016
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	17,730 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	11,925 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	2,085
Bales made by black labor.....	9,840
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	144,273
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	1,231
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	907

All kind of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE—This county was not in existence in 1870.

LINCOLN COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Lincoln county was established April 7th, 1870. Brookhaven, the county seat, is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, an enterprising town of 2,300 inhabitants. The other towns are Montgomery, Bogue Chitto and Caseyville. The water courses are the Bogue Chitto, Amite, Fair, Homochitto, East and West Bayou Pierre rivers, with numerous creeks, and give the county fine water power advantages.

Connerly's foundry and about 25 saw and planing mills in the county. The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county from north to south. The Meridian, Brookhaven and Natchez Railroad has 15 miles in operation, and Wesson and Person's Lumber Railroad 5 miles in working order.

About four-fifths of the county still well timbered, and about one-fifth cleared and in cultivation. The surface is generally undulating—level on the river and

creek bottoms. The soil is sandy loam on ridges and a stiff, productive soil on the numerous river and creek bottoms. About 80 per cent. of the timber standing, is long-leaf or yellow pine, and on the bottoms white, red, black and pin oaks, sweet and black gum, hickory, poplar, magnolia, maple and cypress.

The crops grown are corn, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, oats, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and melons.

Fruit and fruit growing is on the increase, and promises to be very profitable. Pasturage extensive. But little attention has been paid to sheep husbandry and stock.

Forty churches and 76 free public schools, and one of the very best and largest female colleges in the State, at Brookhaven. Climate mild and salubrious. Brookhaven is 500 feet above tide water at New Orleans. Society good; lands can be purchased cheaply, at \$1.25 to \$10 per acre, as to improvements and location. Permanent settlers will meet with a hearty welcome and kind treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	8,160 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,000 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	10,184
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	13,547
White people.....	7,701
Colored people.....	5,846
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	17,272 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	6,286 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,018
Bales made by black labor.....	2,268
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	209,747
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	49,924
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,442

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

LOWNDES COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Lowndes county was established January 30th, 1830. Columbus, the county seat, is an enterprising city of over 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the Tombigbee river. A branch railroad from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs from Artesia to Columbus, thus giving railroad as well as river transportation. There is a large Cotton-Seed Oil Mill and a Merchant Mill at Columbus, Miss. Tucker & Son have a fine vineyard near Columbus, where for years they have been making splendid wines from the Scuppernong grapes. The other towns are Crawford, Artesia, Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which runs from north to south through the western part of county. The Tombigbee river flows through the county, which, with its tributaries, afford fine water advantages. The Georgia Pacific Railroad has been finished to Columbus. Two-thirds of this county lies west of the Tombigbee river and is for the most part rich, black prairie soil, underlaid with rotten limestone, gently undulating, heavily timbered and well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, also oats, wheat, sorghum, clover, Herds-grass, Orchard-grass, Bermuda grass. The one-third of county east of the Tombigbee has a sandy soil, somewhat hilly, does not grow as good corn as the prairie portion, but makes a fine grade of cotton. Timber growth consists of various kinds of oak, poplar, black walnut, pine, gum, etc. All kinds of fruits and vegetables suitable to latitude grow and yield abundantly.

Pasturage good and quite extensive, consisting of nearly all the cultivated grasses and native grasses. Stock-raising could be made very profitable.

Society, church and school advantages excellent. Climate mild and salubrious.

Lands can be purchased at from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvement. Settlers of good character wanted, and will be received with kindness and hospitality.

United States lands for sale.....	120 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	640 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	30,502
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	28,243
White people.....	5,583
Colored people.....	22,660
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	64,670 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	21,886 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	6,738
Bales made by black labor.....	15,148
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	582,736
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	41,230
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	8,099
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	1,734

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—In 1872, part of this county was cut off to form Clay county.

MADISON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Madison county was established January 29, 1828. Canton is the county seat, contains 2,860 inhabitants, and is on the Illinois Central Railroad. The other towns are Livingston, Vernon, Canden, Sharon, Coupurle City, Madison Station, Flora.

The Big Black river runs along the whole northwestern boundary of the county, and the Pearl river along the southeastern border. The creeks tributary to these rivers afford great water advantages. Kontecula and Doak's creeks have splendid water-power.

The open and timber lands are about equally divided. Timber: all kinds of oak, hickory, pine, gum, poplar, walnut, beech, cypress. The surface of county gently undulating, and the soil various in character and quality, with a clay sub-soil; a great deal quite rich, with fine alluvial on creek and river bottoms. Limestone and marls have been discovered in great abundance in some portions of the county.

Pasturage extensive and good—old fields covered with native grasses. Bermuda grass and Japan clover. Fine country for sheep husbandry. Fine fruit lands. Peaches, pears, early apples, figs, etc., do well.

Strawberries are extensively cultivated. 190 acres in strawberries at Madison Station. Fruit shipped to New Orleans, La., and to Chicago and other Northern cities.

Particular mention will be made of the small fruits of this county, in another part of this pamphlet.

Church and school privileges abundant and excellent. Healthy climate, and society good.

Lands very cheap—from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to quality, improvement and location.

Population needed, and immigrants of good character will receive a hearty welcome.

United States lands for sale.....	100 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	7,160 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	20,948
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	25,866
White people.....	5,948
Colored people.....	19,918
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	56,393 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	21,538 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,962
Bales made by black labor.....	16,576
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	381,297
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	21,107
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	221
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	10,956

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

M A R S H A L L C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Marshall county was established February 9, 1836. Holly Springs, the county seat, has about 3,000 inhabitants, and is on the Illinois Central Railroad. The other towns are Waterford, Hudsonville, Mt. Pleasant, Byhalia, Wall Hill, Chulahoma, etc. Water-courses are Coldwater, Pigeon Roost, Chewalla, Spring Creek, and Tallahatchie river on southern border of the county.

Railroads are, Illinois Central, running from north to south through the whole county; the Memphis, Selma & Brunswick, which has been graded and partly ironed as far as Holly Springs, will run from southeast to northwest through the county, affording excellent railroad facilities.

Factories. wagon factory and wool-carding factory in operation. A cotton-seed oil mill and cotton factory chartered at Holly Springs.

About one-third of the land open, the rest timbered. The surface of the county undulating, but level on the river and creek bottoms. Soil fertile on creek bottoms, uplands generally good and productive.

Products: cotton, corn, small grain, and every variety of vegetable that grows in this latitude. The timber growth consists of all kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, poplar, gum, beech, maple, cypress, etc.

All kinds of fruits do well, such as apples, peaches, grapes, figs, plums, apricots, etc.; also the small fruits, all of which could be grown with profit, for the Chicago and St. Louis markets.

Pasturage good and extensive, consisting of Bermuda grass, native grasses and switch-cane. Stock farming and sheep husbandry could be made profitable.

Society good; church and school privileges good, and climate mild and healthful.

Some lignite beds (brown coal) have been found. There are also good marls in this county.

Good, moral and industrious settlers will receive a hearty welcome by the people of Marshall county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,820 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	29,416
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	29,333
White people.....	10,986
Colored people.....	18,347
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	67,411 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	26,441 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	10,168
Bales made by black labor.....	16,273
Bushels of corn produced in 1878.....	686,062
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	26,646
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	14,604
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	9,733

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—In 1870, part of this county was taken to form the county of Benton, and part of it, in 1873, to form Tate county.

M A R I O N C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Marion county was established December 9, 1811. Columbia, the county seat, is situated on the east bank of the Pearl river. The other towns are Fordsville, Spring Cottage and Wilksburg. The water-courses are Pearl river, Holliday's creek, Little river, Lower Little river, Abalochitto river and Black creek, affording fine water advantages. These streams also furnish fine fish of various kinds; game, such as deer, wild turkeys, etc., abound.

The New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad runs through the southeastern portion of county.

The surface of county on river and creek bottoms level, the balance gently

undulating. The timber growth consists principally of long-leaf or yellow pine, and the lumber men do an extensive business along the water-courses, in cutting logs and rafting them to the saw mills. The soil of county generally light and sandy; not fertile, but can be readily improved and easily cultivated. There are many "reed-brakes," which, when drained and properly cultivated, are very fertile. A large portion of the bottom lands are rich and productive —producing corn, cotton, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, rice, peanuts, sugar cane, etc.

Pasturage very extensive—woods pastures for summer grazing, and switch-cane on the creek and river bottoms for winter.

Some attention has been paid to stock-raising, with profit.

School privileges tolerably good; church advantages good. The people are moral, law-abiding, kind and hospitable, and will receive new-comers with kindness.

Lands cheap—a vast quantity of United States lands at \$1.25 per acre, or can be homesteaded at \$15 for 160 acres. Individual owners of land will sell at from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements and location.

United States lands for sale.....	425,480 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	4,211
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	6,901
White people.....	4,451
Black people.....	2,450
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	4,717 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	1,579 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,252
Bales made by black labor.....	327
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	99,941
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	12,202
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	437

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Montgomery county was established May 13, 1871. Winona, the county seat, is an enterprising town of about 1,500 inhabitants. The other towns are Duck Hill, 200, and Lodi, 100. Water-courses: The Big Black runs through the southeastern portion of the county; Hay's Creek, Lewis' Creek, Mulberry Creek, Wolf Creek, and many other smaller ones, make it a well watered county.

A large per cent. of the lands are open, but not cultivated, for want of labor. The surface is undulating, level on river and creek bottoms, and a small portion hilly. The soil is rich, dark and yellow loam, and in the bottoms dark alluvial, and when protected from overflow and improved by drainage, produces large crops of cotton and corn. Besides these principal crops, oats, wheat, rye, sorghum, field peas, ground peas, sweet and Irish potatoes do well; as, also, the different kinds of grasses for pasture and hay. All kinds of vegetables grow and produce abundantly; as, also, such fruits as peaches, pears, early apples, apricots, figs, strawberries, mulberries, raspberries, blackberries and dewberries. A good deal of attention is now being paid to fruits for home use and market.

The timber growth consists of oaks of different kinds, ash poplar, walnut, hickory, chestnut, maple, gum, cypress, etc.

Every neighborhood has a church or two and a school house. Climate mild and healthy, and society good.

Pasturage extensive. The summer pasturage good—all the land not in cultivation used for that purpose. Switch-cane on the creek and river bottoms afford a fine winter pasture.

The Illinois Central railway runs through the county from north to south.

Industrious, sober and reliable immigrants will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	15,160 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,060 acres.
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	13,348
White people.....	6,671
Colored people.....	6,677
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	24,636 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	10,541 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	5,933
Bales made by black labor.....	4,608
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	200,650
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	31,275
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	630
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	6,863

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—This county was not in existence in 1870.

MONROE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Monroe county was established February 9, 1821. Aberdeen, the county seat, has about 2,500 inhabitants. The towns are Athens, Smithville, Cotton Gin, Central Grove, Camargo, Muldon, Prairie, Hamilton, etc.

Watercourses: Tombigbee river and Town creek, (navigable,) with numerous small creeks and streams.

Railroads: Mobile & Ohio Railroad runs along the western border of the county, with a branch road from Muldon to Aberdeen. The Memphis, Selma & Brunswick, now being constructed, and the Lexington and Aberdeen Branch of the Illinois Central. The transportation facilities are good—the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, the Canton, Aberdeen & Nashville Railroad and the Tombigbee river. Water-power abundant on the east side of the Tombigbee river. There are 23 water mills and 26 steam mills in the county to grind wheat and corn and to saw timber. About one-third of the land in cultivation, the balance in timber and prairies. Surface of part level and the rest undulating. Limestone and rotten limestone abundant. Fertile prairie soil, and a fine black sand soil, with clay subsoil. Produces abundantly, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, field peas, sorghum. All the grasses do well, and much attention is now being paid to sheep husbandry and improved stock, with considerable success.

The timber trees are white, post, red and black oaks, poplar, elm, gum, walnut, cypress, etc.

School and church privileges ample. Society excellent. Climate mild and salubrious.

All that a thrifty and industrious farmer can ask is found in this county—mild and healthy climate, fertile soil, kind and law-abiding people, and lands at from \$3 to \$25 per acre, according to quality, improvements and location. Men of capital or enterprise, or both, will be welcomed and treated and esteemed as they may merit.

United States lands for sale.....	4,420 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	25,160 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	22,631
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	18,553
White people.....	10,549
Colored people.....	18,004
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	71,402 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	23,830 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	7,943
Bales made by black labor.....	15,887
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	700,957
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	76,270

Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	18,295
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	16,864
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	
Part of this county was taken to form Clay in 1871.	

N E S H O B A C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Neshoba county was established December 23d, 1833. Philadelphia is the county seat. The other towns are Laurel Hill, Dowdvile, New Hope, Dixon and Herbert. Pearl river flows through the county, which, with its tributary creeks, furnishes fine water advantages.

The surface of the county is level along the river and creek bottoms, the balance undulating and hilly. The soil on the river and creeks is generally fertile, the undulating lands good, and in the hills sandy, with a clay subsoil, easy to cultivate and readily improved. The timber growth pine, various kinds of oak, hickory, black walnut, beech and cypress on river bottoms.

The products are corn, cotton, oats, wheat, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, etc. Vegetables of various kinds, and fruits are raised in abundance for home consumption.

Lignite, or brown coal, has been found in this county. There are also large beds of marl in different parts of county, and also very fertile "reed brakes."

Pasturage extensive, the native grasses for summer and switch-cane and the run of the farms for winter.

The scuppernong grape grows in great luxuriance in this county and wine making could be made very profitable.

Church privileges very good. School advantages moderately good—free schools four months in the year. Society is composed of moral, sober and law-abiding people.

Lands cheap. Unimproved at \$1 to \$4 per acre. Improved at from \$3 to \$10 per acre, according to location and improvements. A good class of immigrants desired, and will receive a warm welcome.

United States lands for sale.....	23,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	27,320 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	7,439
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	8,741
White people.....	6,555
Colored people, including Indians.....	2,186
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	14,021 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	4,477 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,735
Bales made by black labor.....	742
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	207,784
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	26,810
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	1,215
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	6,091

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

N E W T O N C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Newton county was established February 23d, 1833. Decatur is the county seat. The other towns are Union, Centreville, Lawrence, Newton, Hickory and Chunky—the last four situated on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, which runs from west to east through the whole length of the county.

The lands are level, undulating and hilly, and the soil varied—prairie, pine lands, bottom lands and reed brakes; and produce, cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, sweet and Irish potatoes, field peas—all kinds of vegetables and fruits, such as peaches, plums, apples, figs, strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, etc.

There are fine beds of marl in the county.

Water power advantages are good on the various creeks in the county, with the Pinckney Mill, Lewis' old mill near Chunkey, and Moon's Mill, besides many steam saw mills for cutting lumber and grinding corn.

The various kinds of timber are: pine, all kinds of oak, sweet and black gum, cedar, magnolia, beech and cypress.

The pasture is good and extensive for nine months in the year. Stock raising and sheep husbandry could be made very profitable.

Church and school privileges very good. Health good, and society excellent.

Immigrants of good character, industrious and reliable, will receive a hearty welcome in Newton county.

United States lands for sale.....	12,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	3.2 60 acres
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	10,067
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	13,436
White people, including Indians.....	8,427
Colored people.....	5,009
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	19,589 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	6,341 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	5,567
Bales made by black labor.....	774
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	261,207
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	58,336
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	653
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	8,525

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOXUBEE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Noxubee county was established December 23d, 1833. Macon, the county seat, is an enterprising town of 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which runs from north to south through the centre of the county. A railroad has been chartered from Macon, to Eutaw, Alabama. The other towns are: Brooksville, Shuqualak, Cooksville, etc. The Noxubee river flows from the northwest to the southeast through the centre of the county, and with its tributaries, affords fine water advantages.

The prairie portion constitutes the eastern two-thirds of the county, is a rich, black, or reddish black, adhesive soil, and is underlaid by white and blue rotten lime-stone. The staple crops are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, all kinds of garden vegetables and fruits of every variety adapted to the climate. Stock-raising very profitable.

The western third of the county is generally timbered lands, rather rolling, with a light sandy soil on the ridges, and a black, loose, sandy loam in the bottoms. It is well watered by springs, running creeks and branches. This portion is well adapted to fruits and vegetables, but not so productive of the staple crops as the eastern.

The climate is pleasant; summers are long but not so intense and debilitating as further North. Winters short and mild. Church and school advantages very good. Health of county good, some chills and fever and bilious fever in the autumn, which yield readily to medical treatment.

It is the universal wish of the people of Noxubee county, and of the State-at-large, that those of the North and West, who contemplate changing their homes, would come and examine the country, look at the products of the soil, experience the genial climate, accept the hospitality of our citizens, and, if possible, make their homes in this county.

United States lands for sale.....	5,640 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	20,905
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	29,874
White people.....	5,800
Colored people.....	24,574

Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	82,483 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	25,294 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,792
Bales made by black labor.....	20,502
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	741,542
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	74,165
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	158
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	8,249

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

O K T I B B E H A C O U N T Y. (SEE MAP.)

*Oktibbeha county was established December 23d. 1883. Starkville is the county seat, a thrifty, business town with a branch railroad from Artesia, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The State Agricultural and Mechanical College is situated on the branch railroad, one mile east of Starkville. The other towns are Whitefield, Salem and Montgomery.

The Noxbee river runs through the southern portion of county, which, with its tributaries, Chinea, Talking Warrior and other creeks, water the southern and central portion. Sand and Red Bull, the eastern, and Trim Cane Creek and other streams, the northern.

The eastern portion of county is generally of rich prairie soil, interspersed with yellow clay loams. A few miles west of Starkville, the Flatwoods appear and extend in width from four to ten miles; this belt of land has a stiff clay soil, and covered with a timber growth of post and white oak. West of the Flatwoods, the Sandy Hills set in and extend to the Webster county line. The timber growth of this portion—various kinds of oak, hickory, pine, black-jack and chestnut. Timber growth of eastern portion of county—white oak, red oak, poplar, black walnut, hickory, gum. Products of county—cotton, corn, sorghum, oats, wheat, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes. All kinds of grasses do well; also fruits and vegetables.

Col. W. B. Montgomery has gone quite extensively into stock raising, and owns a large and fine herd of registered Jersey cows and cattle. He successfully cultivates Kentucky blue, orchard, red clover, herds, Johnson and Bermuda grasses—in fact, the whole prairie section is a fine grass country.

Society excellent. School and church privileges good. Climate mild and salubrious.

Improved lands can be purchased at from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to improvements and location. Permanent settlers, of good character, very much desired, and will receive a warm welcome.

United States lands for sale.....	1,500 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,690 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	14,891
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	15,978
White people.....	5,107
Colored people.....	10,870
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	29,679 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	9,929 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,307
Bales made by black labor.....	6,622
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	395,553
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	39,063
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	6,078
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	2,700

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

P A N O L A C O U N T Y. (SEE MAP.)

Panola county was established February 9th, 1835. The Tallahatchie and Yocona rivers, with numerous tributaries, make this a well watered county.

The Panola Gin Company is located at Batesville, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

The soil of the valleys, about one-half of the county, is a rich, dark loam, with clay subsoil, and as fertile as any in the State. The other half undulating uplands, with fertile creek and branch bottoms. The crops grown are, corn, wheat, oats, grains of all kinds, sorghum, millet, etc. Fruits do well; such as peaches, apples, pears, figs, and all the small fruits. Sweet and Irish potatoes and all the different varieties of vegetables are grown in great abundance. Valuable water power in the eastern portion of the county. Good transportation facilities afforded by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, which runs through the center of the county. The Tallahatchie river will soon be navigable to Batesville, Congress having made appropriations for that purpose.

Two-thirds of the county in timber, consisting of all kinds of oak, ash, beech, hickory, poplar, gum, walnut, cherry, locust and cypress. In the western half of the county the pasturage is good.

Churches and schools numerous and excellent. Society good, and the climate healthy.

There are two Court-houses, one at Sardis, a town of 1000 inhabitants, and the other at Batesville, 800 population. The other towns are Como, 300; Courtland, 300; Popes, 250 population; all situated on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

Some attention has been paid to stock raising, but very little to sheep husbandry; both could be made very profitable.

The people of Panola county are alive to the advantages of immigration. The land owners will offer special inducements in prices of lands and terms to permanent settlers.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	5,640 acres.
Internal improvement lands for sale.....	691 acres.
Chickasaw School Lands for sale.....	1,760 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census	20,750
Population in 1880 from United States census	28,352
White people.....	9,517
Colored people	18,834
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	67,060 acres.
Bales produced in 1879	30,055 bales.
Bales made by white labor	11,134
Bales made by black labor.....	18,724
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	521,193
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	22,016
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	9,351
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	3,347

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—In 1877, part of the county was taken to form Quitman county.

PERRY COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Perry county was established February 3, 1820. Augusta is the county seat. The water-courses are the Leaf river and numerous creeks in all parts of the county. The New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad passes through the north-western portion of the county.

Surface of the county generally undulating, but level on the creek and river bottoms. Nearly the whole is heavily timbered with long-leaf or yellow pine; on the creeks and rivers, oaks, hickory, poplar, magnolia, black and sweet gum, etc. The soil on creek and river bottoms fertile; away from the streams, poor. Produces corn, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, peas, sweet potatoes, etc. Peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits do well—only cultivated for home consumption.

Pasturage very extensive for summer range, and considerable attention is

being paid to stock-raising, especially to sheep husbandry; but very little done in the way of improved breeds.

The county is intersected by numerous streams, affording fine water-power advantages.

Church advantages limited. Free schools four months in the year. County generally healthy; some chills and fever during the autumn months.

Character of society good, bad and indifferent (so says the Superintendent of Public Education); the latter preponderating.

While there is no special desire to encourage immigration, yet all worthy persons who, in good faith, cast their lots with us, are heartily welcome to come and help bear the burthens of government.

United States lands for sale.....	293,080 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	2,694
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	3,427
White people.....	2,357
Colored people.....	1,090
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	537 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	146 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	128
Bales made by black labor.....	18
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	33,447
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	20,200

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

PIKE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Pike county was established February 9, 1815. Magnolia, the county seat, is on the Illinois Central Railroad, and has about 700 inhabitants. The other towns on railroad are Summit, (2,000,) McComb City, (2,000,) Osyka, (500).

Water-courses are Bogue Chitto river and tributaries, the Tangipahoa and tributaries, affording vast water-power.

The Illinois Central Railway runs the whole length of the county from north to south.

The county contains 720 square miles, or 460,800 acres of land, about one-third of which is in cultivation, the balance fairly timbered—principally yellow pine or long-leaf pine. The other kinds of timber are white oak, red oak, black oak, walnut, hickory, beech, maple, cypress, etc. The character of the soil is varied. On the river and creek bottoms a rich loam; the hammock land not so rich, with clay subsoil, which holds fertilizers and is very productive. Produces good crops of corn, cotton, rye, oats, sorghum, sugar-cane, rice and potatoes. The fruits are apples, pears, peaches, figs, etc. Small fruits, black, dew and raspberries and strawberries, to the latter of which considerable attention has been paid on the line of the railroad. The strawberries and other fruits are shipped to Chicago, Ill., where they command good prices.

Pasturage extensive and good—the native woods grasses for summer, and the switch-cane for winter. Many are now going into the business of stock-raising, with profit. Sheep do remarkably well in this county. Climate salubrious; air pure and bracing. Church and school privileges good. Society excellent.

A good many saw and grist mills in the county. Immigrants greatly needed, and will be highly appreciated. Water, climate and educational facilities would render the intelligent foreigner and Northern or Western man happy and contented. Lands can be purchased at from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to quality, improvements and location.

A number of thrifty Northern and Western men have located in this county as farmers and mechanics. They are all doing well, and, as a general thing, like their homes.

United States lands for sale.....	66,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	7,320 acres.

Population in 1870 from United States census.....	11,303
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	16,688
White people.....	8,573
Colored people.....	8,115
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	19,842 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	6,507 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,018
Bales made by black labor.....	3,489
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	206,810
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	55,909
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	60
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	400

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

P O N T O T O C C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Pontotoc county was established February 9, 1836. Pontotoc is the county seat, situated near the centre of the county. Water-courses are the Tallahatchie river, running along the northern boundary, and the Loosha Scoona, in the southwestern portion, with numerous creeks and branches, making it a well watered county. The soil is a sandy yellow loam, with black and hammock land, and produces good crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, potatoes, melons, field peas, and all kinds of vegetables.

About one-fourth of the land is cleared, the rest well timbered, rather undulating, some level and some portions broken. The varieties of timber are oaks of all kinds, hickory, walnut, pine, poplar, ash, chestnut, cypress, etc.

The school and church privileges are very good; free schools four months in the year.

Pasturage in the western portion of the county very good, climate healthy and mild. The hills are 1,500 feet above the tide-water in the Gulf of Mexico, making the air salubrious.

Has a sober, industrious and law-abiding population.

A number of grist and saw mills in the county. Very little attention paid to stock-raising and sheep husbandry at present, but many turning their attention in that way.

Orchards in abundance, for home consumption.

Grapes do well, especially the scuppernong.

Land cheap, timber plenty, good water and a healthy climate. Good and industrious immigrant farmers will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment from our people.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	3,080 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	12,525
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	13,588
White people.....	9,338
Colored people.....	4,250
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	21,448 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	8,085 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	5,763
Bales made by black labor.....	2,322
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	414,335
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	18,826
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	14,692
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	15,207

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—In 1870, part of this county was taken to form Union county.

P R E N T I S S C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Prentiss county was established April 15, 1870. Booneville, the county seat,

is situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which runs through the centre of the county from north to south, thus affording good railroad facilities. The numerous creeks and streams forming the head-waters of the Tombigbee river afford, in many parts of the county, fine-water power.

About one-fourth of the county open lands, the balance well timbered with the different kinds of oak, hickory, elm, beech, walnut, poplar, ash, gum and pine. The soil may be classed as good, medium and poor; on the creek bottoms very fertile; on the undulating uplands medium to good; on the steep hills poor. Produces corn, cotton, oats, wheat, sorghum, peas, potatoes, etc. Vegetables of all kinds and fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, are grown and do well.

Fine beds of marl have been found and used to some extent as a fertilizer. In the railroad cut near Booneville, a large bed of oyster shells was found, in grading the railroad. Lime could be made from these oyster shells and used as a permanent fertilizer. Limestone is also found in some portions of the county.

Church and school advantages very good. The people are moral, industrious and law-abiding.

The health of the county excellent. Booneville Summit is the highest point on the M. & O. R. R., it being 513 feet above tide-water in Mobile Bay.

Honest, industrious and reliable settlers in this county, whether from the North, West or the Atlantic Southern States, will meet with a hearty reception and kind treatment by the citizens of Prentiss county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,640 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	9,348
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	12,158
White people.....	9,737
Colored people.....	2,421
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	18,510 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	7,207 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	6,364
Bales made by black labor.....	843
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	368,777
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	35,534
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	4,798
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	13,406

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

QUITMAN COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Quitman county was established February 1, 1877. Belen is the county seat. The Cold Water river flows through the centre of county. The surface land of county level, it lying entirely in the bottom. The soil is alluvial bottom land of great fertility and will produce from one to two bales of cotton or thirty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, when properly drained, cultivated and protected from overflow. The timber growth consists of immense white oak, red and sweet gum, poplar, black walnut, hickory, and a great abundance of large and fine cypress. The crops produced are principally cotton and corn, but oats, millet, tobacco, sorghum and wheat will do very well when planted and properly cultivated. All kinds of vegetables and fruits adapted to the latitude are grown for home consumption. Pasturage very good and extensive. All kinds of grass, such as Bermuda, Orehard, Herds, Johnson grass, and also red clover will grow luxuriantly. These, together with cane-brakes for winter pasture, make Quitman a fine stock county.

For a thinly populated county, the school advantages are good. Some churches, but mostly for colored people. There are so few white people, and they live so far apart, they cannot be very social. The health of county fair; disease mostly malarial, chills and fevers, intermittent fever, bilious fever—all of which yield readily to medical treatment.

Game plentiful—fish of various kinds, deer, wild turkey, bear, wild cats, squirrels, and some panthers are found in county.

Wild lands are cheap—\$1 to \$5 per acre; improved lands from \$10 to \$30 per acre. Immigrants of good character will be hospitably received and kindly treated.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	35,320 acres.
Internal Improvement lands for sale.....	4,840 acres.
Chickasaw school lands for sale.....	10,080 acres.
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	1,407
White people.....	502
Colored people.....	815
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	3,420 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	2,337 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	621
Bales made by black labor.....	1,716
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	34,510
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	680

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

Note—This county was not in existence in 1870.

RANKIN COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Rankin county was established February 4, 1828. Brandon, situated on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, is the county seat. The other towns are: Steen's Creek, Cato, Fannin, Pelahatchie and Armistead. Water courses: Pearl river forms the western boundary of the county, and is navigable for six months in the year. Strong river runs across the southeastern corner; these rivers and their numerous tributary creeks, give the county fine water power. The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad runs through the centre of the county from east to west, on the 32d parallel of latitude; is a link in the Texas Pacific Railroad system and belongs to the Erlanger Syndicate.

There is a spoke and wagon factory and planing mill at Armistead.

Transportation facilities good. Pearl river six months in the year, the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad.

The open land in the county is about 65,000 acres, the rest well wooded, much of it level, a good deal undulating, and some broken. There are a number of large limestone quarries and beds of rich marl in various portions of this county, and a large amount of the finest building stone in the Southern portion. The soil on the creek bottoms, and much of the uplands is rich and productive. The products are, corn, cotton, peas, Irish and sweet potatoes, rice, wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet and sugar-cane, with vegetables of all kinds in great abundance. There are large bodies of long-leaf or yellow pine, white and red oak, hickory, beech, poplar, ash, gum, walnut, cypress, etc.

The pasture is good throughout the county, including large areas of prairie lands, and fine bodies of switch-cane on river and creek bottoms, making it a fine stock raising country.

Church and school privileges excellent, society good, climate mild and salubrious. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, plums, apricots, pomegranates, all varieties of grapes, pecans, etc., do well and produce abundantly, as do also all the small fruits.

Good and industrious immigrants will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment.

United States lands for sale.....	19,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	11,320 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	12,977
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	16,752
White people.....	7,192
Colored people.....	9,560

Acreage in cotton, in 1879.....	30,151 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	11,775 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,734
Bales made by black labor.....	7,041
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	271,996
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	59,450
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	45
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,798

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

SCOTT COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Scott county was established December 23, 1833. Forest, the county seat, is a thrifty town situated on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. The other towns are Morton, Harperville, Hillsboro, Homewood, etc.

The county is watered by several creeks and streams, tributaries to Pearl and Leaf rivers.

The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad runs through the whole width of county, affording railroad transportation. A large wagon factory at Lake Station.

The surface of the county level on rivers and creek bottoms, a great deal undulating and some hilly. The timber growth consists of long and short leaf pine, various kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, beech, red and sweet gum, etc. The soil is varied from sandy hills to stiff clay flatwoods. The most part of county easily cultivated and readily improved, producing good crops of corn, cotton, oats, wheat, sugar-cane, rice, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes. All kinds of vegetables and fruits adapted to this latitude.

Pasturage quite extensive, and some attention has been paid to stock-raising; it could be made very profitable. The red brakes in this county are very fertile, and when well drained and cultivated, produce 50 to 80 bushels of corn per acre.

Fine marl beds and limestone in this county.

Society good, church and school advantages as good as any in the State. Fine Collegiate Institute at Harperville in this county, affording an opportunity for a good education in the advanced studies as well as the ordinary branches.

Lands are cheap, unimproved from \$1.25 to \$5 per acre, improved lands from individual owners at \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to location and improvements.

United States lands for sale.....	16,080 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	None.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	7,847
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	10,845
White people.....	6,632
Colored people.....	4,213
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	16,282 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	6,227 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,671
Bales made by black labor.....	1,556
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	193,013
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	50,370
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	729
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	11,044

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

SHARKEY COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Sharkey county was established March 29, 1876. Rolling Fork is the county seat.

The water courses in county are Deer Creek, Little Sunflower, and the Big Sunflower flows along the eastern boundary. Deer Creek and the Sunflower river afford fine transportation facilities during the greater portion of the year.

The Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad runs through the eastern part of the county from north to south, giving Sharkey county direct transportation to the Memphis and New Orleans markets.

This county lies entirely in the Mississippi bottom, and the surface is level. The soil is alluvial and very fertile, generally "buckshot" with some sandy soil on the bayous and creeks. The timber growth consists of white and red oak, hickory and cotton wood, red and sweet gum, poplar, pecan and cypress.

The products are corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, sorghum, all kinds of vegetables and fruits suitable to climate, grow in great luxuriance and abundance.

With proper cultivation one to two bales of cotton, or 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre can be grown.

Pasturage is very extensive and good, consisting of the native grasses for summer and the cane-brakes for winter.

Public free schools established all over the county for whites and blacks (separate). Church privileges good; what little there is of it, society good.

This is a fine and rich river bottom county, with cheap lands, unimproved at from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and improved lands at from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to improvement and location.

All good and true men desiring permanent homes are invited to come and locate in this county; they will meet with a hearty welcome and kind treatment.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	10,920 acres.
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	6,306
White people.....	1,405
Colored people.....	4,901
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	17,041 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	14,162 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,573
Bales made by black labor.....	12,589
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	169,130
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	350

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE—This county was formed in 1876 from parts of Warren, Issaquena and Washington counties.

SIMPSON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Simpson county was established January 23, 1824. Westville is the county seat. Water courses: Pearl river flows along the western boundary of the county, and is navigable for small steamboats to Jackson, in Hinds county. Strong river flows through the centre of the county from northeast to southwest, which, with its numerous tributaries, affords excellent water power; fine mill sites can be found on all the creeks.

At the present time there are no large factories, only a few grist and saw mills and carding machines in the county.

About one-sixth of the county open lands, the balance finely timbered, principally with the long-leaf or yellow pine; but on the creeks and river bottoms there are oaks of all kinds, ash, beech, magnolia, pecan, hickory, poplar, cypress, etc.

Surface of the land generally undulating, level on rivers and creeks, and other portions hilly. The soil is very fertile for pine lands. The lands on the three forks of Silver Creek are said to be the finest in East Mississippi.

Pasturage very extensive of the native grasses and switch-cane. Stock does well all the year—needs little or no attention during the year.

No attention has been paid to fruits, except for home use. Peaches, apples, pears, figs, plums, pomegranates, grapes and all the smaller fruits do well. The agricultural products are corn, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, sorghum, oats, field peas, ground peas, etc. Game is plentiful, such as fish of various kinds, deer, wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks, etc.

Every neighborhood has a church and school. Society plain, honest, sober and law-abiding. Climate mild and healthy, except on the river bottoms, where they have some chills and fever.

Simpson county needs thrifty and enterprising farmers, mechanics and millmen. There is nothing lacking except capital and enterprise.

United States lands for sale.....	15,440 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	2,160 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	5,718
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	8,005
White people.....	4,993
Colored people.....	3,012
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	8,855 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	3,501 bales.
Bales produced by white labor.....	2,793
Bales produced by black labor.....	707
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	147,672
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	24,817
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	1,239

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

SMITH COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Smith county was established December 23, 1833. Raleigh, the county seat, is situated near the centre of the county. There are eight small towns in the county. The water courses are Leaf and Strong rivers, with their numerous tributary creeks and branches and afford fine water power.

About one-third of the lands open, the balance well timbered, principally with long-leaf or yellow pine. On the creek and river bottoms the surface is level, some gently undulating as you leave the creeks, and hilly. The soil is partly red and black prairie, very fertile for corn and cotton; partly rich bottom lands, and partly hill lands, free and productive and some "reed brakes" which have been, and are being drained, and when well cultivated will make from 50 to 100 bushels of corn per acre. The timber growth is principally long-leaf pine, but on the bottoms white, red and black oak, hickory, chestnut, beech, magnolia, pecan, cypress, etc.

Pasturage extensive. Wood range for summer and switch-cane on bottoms for winter. Sheep husbandry and cattle raising could be made very profitable. Very little attention has been paid to fruit growing; all kinds suitable to the climate do well, but only raised for home consumption.

Game—Deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, raccoon, opossum, partridge, etc., afford fine sport for hunters.

Climate mild and very healthy. The people are sober, moral and law-abiding. Churches in every neighborhood and free or public schools for four months in each year.

Good lands belonging to individuals can be bought or rented on reasonable terms and low prices, from \$1.50 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements and location.

United States lands for sale.....	115,320 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	3,930 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	7,126
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	8,084
White people.....	6,452
Colored people.....	1,632
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	10,543 acres.

Bales produced in 1879.....	3,721 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,201
Bales made by black labor.....	520
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	156,952
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	46,959
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	487
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	10,592

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Sunflower county was established February 15, 1844. Johnsonville, the county seat, is situated on the Sunflower river, which runs from north to south through the whole length of county. The other water-courses are Jones Bayou, Porter's Bayou, Indian Bayou and Mound Bayou.

The western branch of the Georgia Pacific Railroad is in operation from Greenville, on the Mississippi river, to Johnsonville, and affords fine railroad facilities.

One-fifth of the land is open for cultivation, and the other four-fifths is heavily timbered with white and red oak, hickory, red and sweet gum, cottonwood, ash and cypress.

The county, being entirely in the bottom, is level, and the soil very fertile and productive. Will produce from one to two bales of cotton per acre, or thirty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, with proper cultivation. Products are cotton, corn, peas, potatoes, sugar-cane, sorghum, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables suitable to this climate.

Pasturage quite extensive—all kinds of native grasses for summer, and cane for winter. Stock can be cheaply raised in this county.

Churches and schools are established in every neighborhood where population is sufficient. Society good.

Mild and moist climate. Malarial and intermittent fevers prevail to some extent in the autumn, but will yield readily to medical treatment.

Transportation facilities good, by railroad and steamboat.

The citizens are prepared and ready to give all settlers a hearty welcome, no matter from where they come.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	49,320 acres.
Internal Improvement lands for sale.....	4,840 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	5,015
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	4,661
White people.....	1,766
Colored people.....	2,895
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	7,107 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	5,707 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	2,373
Bales made by black labor.....	3,334
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	61,393
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	1,515

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—In 1871, part of this county was taken to form Leflore county.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Tallahatchie county was established December 23, 1833. Charleston, the county seat, is situated in the forks of the Tillatoba. The Yazoo river flows nearly through the center of the county.

Three-fourths of Tallahatchie county lies in the Yazoo river bottom, very rich alluvial soil, and when protected from overflows and well drained, will produce from one to two bales of cotton per acre, and from thirty to sixty

bushels of corn. The eastern part of county (about one-fourth,) lies in the hills, which are generally undulating and not much broken lands. Soil of a yellow clay loam. Timber growth in the hills: various kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, beech, etc.; in the bottoms, white oak, overcup oak, red and sweet gum, hickory, poplar, black walnut, sycamore, cypress, etc. Products: cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, etc. All kinds of vegetables and fruits adapted to climate.

Pasturage very extensive—the native grasses in the range for summer, and switch cane in the bottoms for winter. Stock-raising very profitable. Beds of marl have been found in the eastern part of county. There is also some lignite or brown coal.

Church and school privileges are good. The people of Tallahatchie are moral, industrious and law-abiding. Health of county generally good; some chills and fever in the bottoms, which yield readily to medical treatment.

Immigrants of good character, with energy and some means, would do well to settle in this county; they will meet with a hospitable reception and kind treatment from the citizens.

United States lands for sale.....	7,420 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	87,640 acres.
Internal Improvement lands for sale.....	4,880 acres.
Chickasaw school lands for sale.....	5,280 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	7,852
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	10,926
White people.....	4,169
Colored people	6,757
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	22,643 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	11,570 acres.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,856
Bales made by black labor.....	7,714
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	205,719
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	9,288
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879	670
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,732
All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.	

TATE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Tate county was established April 15, 1873. Senatobia, the county seat, (1,000 inhabitants,) is situated on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, as, also, Coldwater Depot. Water-courses are the Coldwater river, Hickahala, Senatobia and Arkabutla creeks.

One-third open lands, the rest timbered, and the surface generally undulating, and level on the creeks.

The Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad runs through the county from northwest to southeast, affording railroad transportation. It is about 40 miles from Senatobia to Memphis, Tennessee, by railroad.

The soil generally fertile, producing corn, cotton, oats, wheat, rye, sweet and Irish potatoes, peanuts, etc. The timber trees are all kinds of oaks, gum, poplar, walnut, beech, elm, etc.

But little attention has been given to fruit-growing—only raised for home consumption. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., do well and would be profitable if grown for market.

Church and school advantages good—free or public schools are open for four or five months during the year.

Climate mild and usually healthy; some chills and fever in the latter part of summer and early fall.

Society is good as any in the land.

No attention has been paid to stock-raising and sheep husbandry; could be made very profitable.

Lands are cheap—from \$3 to \$20 per acre, according to quality and location. Clover and orchard grass, timothy, herds grass and Bermuda grass grow well, and would be very profitable for hay and stock.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	10,160 acres.
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	18,721
White people.....	9,089
Colored people.....	9,632
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	48,245 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	22,653 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	10,813
Bales made by black labor.....	11,840
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	467,144
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	17,628
Bushels or wheat produced in 1879.....	6,496
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	1,030

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

Note—This county was not in existence in 1870.

TIPPAH COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Tippah county was established February 9, 1836. Ripley, the county seat, has 800 inhabitants and is the present terminus of the Ripley, Ship Island & Kentucky Railroad. Water courses are: the two Hatchies, the Tallahatchie, and numerous small streams, making it a well watered county. Water power good.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad, (in Tennessee) runs within a few miles of the Northern boundary and the entire width of the county. The Ripley, Ship Island & Kentucky Railroad is completed from Middleton, Tenn., to Ripley, and is chartered to run to Ship Island on the Gulf of Mexico. Three-fourths of the land in the county is timbered and hilly, and one-sixth bottom lands and level. The timber trees are: pine, oaks, poplar, walnut, gum, hickory, ash, cypress, etc. The soil is generally productive, and produces corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, sweet and Irish potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and fruits; but only grown for home consumption.

Limestone and good marls have been found in some parts of the county; also lignite, (brown coal) and some traces of bituminous coal.

Pasturage generally good. Some attention is now being paid to stock raising and sheep husbandry.

Church and school advantages excellent. A Female College at Ripley, and one at Blue Mountain. High Schools for boys at Ripley and Blue Mountain, and public or free schools all over the county. Climate very healthy, society good, people sober, industrious and law-abiding.

This county has lands productive and cheap, at from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to quality, improvement and location.

Good, sober, industrious and reliable settlers will receive a hearty welcome to Tippah county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	4,320 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	20,727
Population in 1880 from United States census*.....	12,867
White people.....	9,801
Colored people.....	3,065
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	18,758 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	7,424 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	6,074
Bales made by black labor.....	1,350
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	385,623
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	36,435
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	17,941

Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879 25,127

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

*Note—In 1870 parts of this county were taken to form Union and Benton counties.

TISHOMINGO COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Tishomingo county was established February 9, 1836. Iuka, the county seat, is located on the Memphis and Charlestdn Railroad, and contains 850 inhabitants. The other towns are, Burnsville, Bay Spring, Eastport and Carterville.

The Tennessee river flows along the northeastern corner, and the other water courses are, Bear Creek, Little Bear, Cripple Deer, Mackeys, Indian, and Yellow Creeks, affording splendid water power. Factories: Bay Springs Cotton Factory and Merchant Flour Mill, besides several grist and saw mills.

For transportation: The Tennessee River, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—40 cents per 100 lbs. to Memphis, Tennessee, and 65 cents to Louisville, Kentucky; 40 cents to Evansville, Indiana; \$1.75 per bale of cotton to Memphis; \$1 to Evansville, and \$1.25 to Cincinnati, Ohio. About one-third of county open lands; the surface undulating, with level creek bottoms; northeast portion broken and hilly. The timber trees are, pine, black-jack, post oak, white oak, red oak, hickory, poplar, gum, walnut, maple, cypress, etc.

The character of the soil is light, sandy, easily cultivated, and the bottom lands on creeks rich alluvial. Produces corn, cotton, oats, wheat, rye, rice, sorghum, tobacco, potatoes, etc. Peaches, pears, plums, figs, and the small fruits do well. This is a good county for stock raising. Cattle and sheep do well for seven months in the year on the woods pasture.

Church and school privileges very good. Public free schools open five months in the year. Society good, people moral, industrious and temperate. A dry and salubrious climate. Fine mineral water springs at Iuka, where many people every summer resort for health. The minerals in the county are iron, kaolin, (porcelain clay,) alumniuous limestone for hydraulic cement, silica 79 per cent. pure, red-paint earth, fire proof brick clay, yellow okra, etc. Iuka has seventeen mineral springs; some seasons visited by over 5,000 people. Good, industrious and reliable immigrants will receive a hearty welcome, and kind treatment.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	8,640 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	7,350
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	8,774
White people.....	7,611
Colored people	1,163
Acreage in cotton in 1879	7,555 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	2,672 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	2,432
Bales made by black labor.....	240
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	280,054
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	25,282
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	3,094
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	13,526

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

TUNICA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Tunica county was established February 9, 1836. Austin, the county seat, has about 250 inhabitants. The Mississippi river flows along the whole western boundary of the county; the other streams are, the Cold Water river, Indian Creek and Flower Lake, tributaries of the Yazoo river. The towns on the Mississippi river are Burnett, O. K., Commerce and Mhoon's. The L. N. O. & T. R. R. runs through centre of county, from Memphis to New Orleans.

This county lies wholly in the bottom, and is therefore level. The soil alluvial, black sandy loam on the river front; the black lands are chiefly stiff buckshot, and both considered very fertile; anything will grow well adapted to the climate—cotton, corn, oats, millet, clover, tobacco. About one-eighth cleared, the balance heavily timbered with white oak, red oak, red and sweet gum, walnut, cotton wood, hickory and a great abundance of fine cypress.

Pasturage very extensive, especially on the back lands; cane, grass and acorns for hogs.

School privileges are good; some churches, but principally for colored people. Society, very little of it, mostly colored people in the county and the white people live so far apart that they cannot be very social.

Health of the county fair; the diseases all of a malarial type; chills and fever easily handled and not often fatal.

There are good many mills and gins in the county, run by steam power.

Game, fish, deer, bear, wild turkeys, wild hogs, wild ducks, wild cats, some few panthers, afford good sport for hunter.

There is every advantage for immigrants. Wild lands are very cheap, \$1 to \$5 per acre. Good, sober and industrious new-comers will find a hearty welcome and every assistance possible will be given them.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	12,320 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census	5,353
Population in 1880 from United States census	8,461
White people	1,256
Colored people	7,205
Acreage in cotton in 1879	16,996 acres.
Bales produced in 1879	10,705 bales.
Bales made by white labor	1,239
Bales made by black labor	9,466
Bushels of corn produced in 1879	198,52
Bushels of oats produced in 1879	2,820

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

UNION COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Union county was established April 7, 1870. New Albany, the county seat, has about 300 inhabitants. The other towns are, Elliston, Myrtle and Rocky Ford. The Tallahatchie river runs through centre of county, which, with its numerous tributary creeks, affords good water power.

About one-fourth of the land open, the rest well timbered with white, red and black oak, poplar, hickory, ash, pine, gum, walnut, etc. Loamy soil with a red clay subsoil, producing cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and grasses of various kinds. All kinds of vegetables grow finely, and fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, figs, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., bear good crops for home use.

Pasturage good and very extensive. Japan clover on the hills and bottoms affords fine grazing for sheep and cattle. Stock-raising would be very profitable in this county.

The climate is mild and salubrious. Society good—composed of sober, moral and industrious people.

Some lignite, (or brown coal) has been found, also marls and limestone in portions of the county.

There are several fine grist and saw mills on the Tallahatchie river, and a number of steam mills in different portions of the county.

Settlers from the other States of good character, reliable and industrious, will meet with a warm welcome in Union county.

Lands can be bought at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements and location.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	9,160 acres.
Population in 1880, from United States census	13,030

White people.....	9,940
Colored people.....	3,090
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	21,255 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	8,259 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	6,568
Bales made by black labor.....	1,691
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	429,040
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	26,413
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	13,255
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	7,573

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

W A R R E N C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Warren county was established February 9, 1826. Vicksburg, the county seat, is an enterprising and business city of about 13,000 inhabitants, and has three sash factories, one cotton-seed oil mill, one ice factory and two large compresses.

The Mississippi river flows along the western border and the Big Black river forms the southern and eastern boundary of the county. The Yazoo river runs through the northern and eastern part of the county.

The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad has its terminus at the heroic city, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Railway has been completed from Vicksburg to Shreveport. The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad runs along the western border of the county, and through the centre of the great Mississippi bottom, from Memphis to New Orleans.

On the rivers the lands are level; high bluffs overhanging the Mississippi river at Vicksburg, and the surface of the county back to the Big Black river is generally broken and hilly.

The soil is of a rich brownish loam, intermixed with sea shells and of great fertility. At one time these hills were densely covered with immense walnut trees, from which they derived the name of the "Walnut Hills."

About one-half the land open and the balance timbered with white, red and black oak, poplar, ash, locust, elm, magnolia, and some walnut still standing. On the river bottoms, gum, cottonwood, and immense cypress brakes. Cotton, corn, sorghum, oats, all the grasses are grown, and make good crops. The bluff formation in this county seems to be the home of the pear and the grape. Other fruits do well, and all kinds of vegetables grow luxuriantly.

Society good; church and school advantages abundant.

Pasturage very extensive, making a fine country for stock raising.

Settlers of good character and industrious habits will receive a warm welcome in Warren county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale	16,640 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	26,769
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	31,242
White people.....	8,713
Colored people.....	22,529
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	34,127 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	22,950 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,487
Bales made by black labor.....	19,463
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	188,567
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	1,045
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	207

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

W A S H I N G T O N C O U N T Y . (S E E M A P.)

Washington county was established January 29, 1827. Greenville, the coun-

ty seat, is situated on the Mississippi river, an enterprising town of about 4,000 inhabitants, and is the terminus of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, also numerous small towns on the Mississippi, Deer Creek, and Yazoo river. The Mississippi river flows along the western border of the county, and the Yazoo along part of the eastern. Deer Creek, Bogue Phalia, Black Bayou, flow through the length of the county. Lake Lee, Swan Lake, Silver Lake, Lake Washington and Lake Jackson are in the county and afford fine fishing advantages. There are cotton-seed oil mills at Greenville and Refuge, and various wagon and blacksmith shops.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad is completed from Greenville to Johnsonville in Sunflower county, and the road from Greenville down Deer Creek to the Sharkey county line. Projected railroad from Yazoo City to Greenville.

About 560,000 acres of land in the county, probably one-fourth cleared, the balance in timber of immense growth, such as gum, oak, ash, white oak, hickory, walnut and large cypress brakes of great commercial value.

Soil, rich alluvial, of great depth, inexhaustible, and produces with negligent cultivation a bale of cotton, (often two bales) or 50 to 80 bushels of corn per acre. Raise cotton for market, and corn for home use, but not enough for that purpose.

Church and school advantages good in all parts of county. Society excellent. Health, an average with the rest of the Delta; some malarial fevers which yield readily to medical treatment.

This county has a large quantity of the richest lands in the world—improved and unimproved, that will be sold cheap on long credit; price from \$3 to \$20 per acre, according to location and improvements.

New comers who are industrious, law-abiding and reliable, will receive a hearty welcome and kind treatment from the citizens.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	5,320 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	14,569
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	25,365
White people.....	3,474
Colored people.....	21,891
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	63,409 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	54,873 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	7,815
Bales made by black labor.....	47,058
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	400,418
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	880

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

WAYNE COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Wayne county was established January 30, 1802. Waynesboro, the county seat, is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The other towns are Buckatunna, Winchester and State Line.

The Mobile and Ohio Railway runs through the county from north to south. Water courses: Chickasahay river, Buckatunna Creek and numerous smaller creeks.

The surface of county undulating; the soil varies from rich, black prairie, to poor pine woods, sandy. The timber is principally long-leaf yellow pine. On the bottom lands, magnolia, hickory, water oak, beech, etc. Rich deposits of marl.

The fine streams that run all the year afford splendid water power.

Woods pasture good for cattle and sheep. More attention is being paid to sheep husbandry than any other stock; will pay over 50 per cent. on investment; 60 per cent. of the land in the woods, making a fine range for cattle and sheep. Some of the farmers are purchasing improved stock.

Mild and salubrious climate. Church and school advantages not good in the pine district—very good in the farming district.

Some good saw mills doing a good business. But little attention given to fruit culture. Peaches, pears, figs and all the small fruits do well. A large nursery of fruits trees, plants, etc., at State Line.

Nearly one-half the land in this county belongs to the United States Government, and can be purchased at \$1.25 per acre. These lands are well timbered, and will produce good crops of potatoes, rice, sugar-cane; and by using industry and some fertilizers, will make a half bale of cotton per acre, or 20 bushels of corn. Some farmers are doing well in these pine woods. Stock needs very little attention during the winter months.

United States lands for sale.....	141,160 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	7,320 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	4,206
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	8,741
White people.....	4,970
Colored people.....	3,771
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	7,559 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	1,979 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,325
Bales made by black labor.....	654
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	93,890
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	12,044
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	42
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	3,294

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

WEBSTER COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Webster county was established April 6, 1874.* Walthall is the county seat. The other towns are Greensboro, Cumberland, Cadaretta and Bellefontaine. Water courses: Big Black river, and Horsepen, Lindsey, Spring, Calabuta Creeks.

About one-fifth of the land open; level on creek bottoms, undulating and hilly. Four-fifths timbered land. Pine, several kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, beech, ash, black-jack, sweet and black gum and cypress on bottoms. Some of the bottom soils very good—the undulating and hilly lands of average fertility—black-jack and pine hills and ridges poor. Produces corn, cotton, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, peas, etc. Pasturage extensive in the old fields and woods, but only utilized in raising stock for home consumption.

Fruits, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, figs and small fruits do well, but very little attention paid to them; only grown for home use.

Church privileges tolerably good. Schools bad, (so report the Chancery Clerk,) consisting of free schools, from two to four months in the year; in some localities they are continued a longer length of time by subscription.

Climate mild, and health of county very good; sober, moral and law-abiding people.

Webster is termed a hill county; but farmers who pursue the proper course, are making a living and a little money. Land is cheap, and new comers who will farm properly could do well, and will receive a warm welcome.

Lignite, or brown coal, has been found in various portions of this county; also large beds of iron ore.

United States lands for sale.....	18,320 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	9,640 acres.
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	9,535
White people.....	7,238
Colored people.....	2,297
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	13,613 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	6,226 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	4,938
Bales made by black labor.....	1,288

Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	287,362
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	29,544
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	8,379
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,732

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—This county was not in existence in 1870. It was first called Sumner. Name changed to Webster in 1882.

WILKINSON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Wilkinson county was established January 30, 1802. Woodville is the county seat and is situated at the terminus of the Woodville & Bayou Sara Railroad. The L. N. O. & T. R. R. passes through the eastern border of the county. The Mississippi river flows along the western boundary, and Homochitto the northern boundary of county. The Buffalo river runs through the centre and empties into the Mississippi just above Fort Adams.

That portion of the county west of Woodville, to the Mississippi river, is of great fertility—warm, light, loamy and generous soil. The natural growth, poplar, lind, magnolia, ash, black walnut, hickory, oaks of various kinds, and cypress in river bottoms. The second part of county, lying north of a line drawn due east from Woodville to Amite county line, is less inviting in its general aspects and productions. The natural growth consists of pine, poplar, ash, beech, catalpa, hickory, oaks, etc. The third division, lying south of the line drawn east from Woodville, is a beautiful agricultural county, not so hilly as the other portions, but gently undulating. The forest growth consists of the largest poplars, hickory, oaks, ash, elm, beech, magnolia, and abounding in enormous wild grape and muscadine vines. The soil of this section is fertile, but not so rich as the first division.

The products of county are cotton, corn, oats, sugar-cane, sorghum, peas, peanuts, and all the grasses. Vegetables of the various kinds grow in great luxuriance and abundance. This is a fine county for fruits, especially grapes.

Pasturage very fine and suitable for stock-raising and sheep husbandry.

Church and school advantages very good; society excellent, and climate mild and salubrious.

A cordial welcome is extended to all immigrants from every section, whose object is a permanent settlement, by the citizens of Wilkinson county, Miss.

United States lands for sale.....	3,920 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	1,160 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	12,705
Population in 1880, from United States census	17,815
White people.....	3,569
Colored people.....	14,246
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	33,720 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	16,620 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	1,756
Bales made by black labor.....	14,864
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	206,985
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	3,035
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	628

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

WINSTON COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Winston county was established December 23, 1833. Louisville is the county seat. Other towns are Plattsburg, Webster and Winstonville. Principal water-courses are the Lobutchie, Talahaga and Noxubee, with tributaries, giving very good water-power.

This county has principally a sandy soil on the hills, easy to cultivate and

very productive when fresh. The bottom lands on the creeks and branches are stiff and very fertile. Products: cotton, corn, wheat, oats, field peas, ground peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, ribbon-cane and rice.

Some of the highest hills in Winston county are 1,500 feet above tide-water in the Gulf of Mexico.

The greater portion of the land is well timbered with pine, various kinds of oak, poplar, gum, beech, walnut, cherry and cypress. Pasturage good for seven months in the year. Church and school privileges excellent. Sixty-six free public schools in the county. Society good. Very healthy climate. Bituminous coal has been found in the county, but has not been developed as yet; also good specimens of iron ore. The Star Milling, Mining and Manufacturing Company has been chartered and will soon commence operations. There are, also, large beds of lignite or brown coal, and several veins of galena or lead ore have been discovered. The Kosciusko branch of the Illinois Central Railroad runs through Winston county.

Immigrants of good character will receive a warm welcome and kind treatment from the citizens of Winston county.

United States lands for sale.....	15,790 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	9,320 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	8,984
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	10,087
White people.....	6,113
Colored people.....	3,974
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	15,081 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	5,864 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	3,879
Bales made by black labor.....	1,985
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	217,786
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	37,075
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	4,560
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	9,489

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

YALOBUSHA COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Yalobusha county was established December 23, 1833. Coffeeville, the county seat, is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad. The other towns are Water Valley and Torrence, on same railroad, Garner, Oakland and Tillatoba, on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. The Railroad Machine Shop, Yocan Cotton Factory, and Shaw's Foundry and Agricultural Implement Works are located at Water Valley, a thriving town, of about 4,000 inhabitants.

Surface of land in county level on river and creek bottoms, rest undulating and hilly. The Schooner river runs through southern portion and the Yocana through the northern part of the county, which, with their numerous creeks and branches, make it a well watered county. Some good mill sites.

Soil yellow loam, clay and sandy, tolerably productive, producing corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, wheat and rye, such fruits as peaches, pears, early apples, plums, figs. All the smaller fruits do well, but very little attention paid to them. All the various kinds of vegetables are grown for family use.

Pasturage extensive—good wood land for summer range, and cane-brakes on creek bottoms for winter pasture. Stock-raising could be made very profitable, but the people generally have cotton on the brain. Lignite or brown coal has been found in the county.

Good church advantages in nearly every neighborhood; two white and two colored free schools in every township.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county from north to south, and the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, from Grenada to Memphis, Tennes-

see, runs through the southern corner and along the western boundary of the county, affording ample railroad facilities. Yalobusha citizens say to good and reliable people, "Come, and see for yourselves."

United States lands for sale.....	7,640 acres.
Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	12,160 acres.
Population in 1870 from United States census.....	13,254
Population in 1880 from United States census.....	15,653
White people.....	7,535
Colored people.....	8,118
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	30,398 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	12,989 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	5,668
Bales made by black labor.....	7,321
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	275,309
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	17,479
Bushels of wheat produced in 1879.....	2,981
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	5,323

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

YAZOO COUNTY. (SEE MAP.)

Yazoo county was established January 21, 1823. Yazoo City is the county seat, an enterprising town of 2,500 inhabitants, situated on the Yazoo river. The other towns are Sartaria, Dover, Benton, Deasonville, Vaughn's, etc. The Yazoo river runs nearly through the centre of county from northeast to southwest, and the Big Black river forms the southern and eastern boundary of the county. The Yazoo river is navigable all the year. The other water-courses are Silver, Panther and Tokeba creeks, and Lake George, Wolf Lake.

The Illinois Central railroad runs through the eastern border of county. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad runs from Jackson to Yazoo City and passes through a fine portion of the county. There is one cotton-seed oil mill at Yazoo City. Facilities for transportation to market good and charges moderate. Very extensive and good beds of marl in county. About one-third of the land in county open, the balance well timbered. About three-fifths of surface undulating, the other two-fifths level. Timber trees of great variety—oaks of all kinds, poplar, locust, walnut, elm, beech, hickory, cypress, etc. The soil varied and very fertile. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, peas, all the grasses, all kinds of vegetables and fruits grow in great abundance.

Pasturage very extensive—Bermuda grass for summer, and switch-cane and the run of the plantation for winter. Society good. Schools excellent—130 free schools in county, some of them open ten months and the others four months in the year.

Yazoo offers cheap lands and a warm and hospitable welcome to all who desire to locate in the county.

Delinquent lands held by State Auditor for sale.....	18,640 acres.
Population in 1870, from United States census.....	17,279
Population in 1880, from United States census.....	33,845
White people.....	8,498
Colored people.....	25,347
Acreage in cotton in 1879.....	83,184 acres.
Bales produced in 1879.....	48,321 bales.
Bales made by white labor.....	9,665
Bales made by black labor.....	38,656
Bushels of corn produced in 1879.....	524,615
Bushels of oats produced in 1879.....	5,824
Pounds of tobacco produced in 1879.....	1,300

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised for home consumption.

NOTE.—The sources of information to which I am indebted for the contents of the Hand-Book of Mississippi are as follows:

The United States census of 1870 and 1880; the State census of 1880; Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard's Geological Report of the State of Mississippi; the prompt and intelligent answers to interrogatories sent out from this office to the Chancery Clerks and Superintendents of Education in each county of the State, together with letters from correspondents, and my own personal knowledge of the wants, resources and condition of Mississippi. The Railroad Mileage Tables, at the close of pamphlet, were compiled by Col. J. L. Power from the latest publications of the several companies, and will be valuable for reference, not only to immigrants, but to citizens of the State generally. This mass of reliable information and facts is now submitted to the public, by the order of the State Board of Immigration and Agriculture.

E. G. WALL, Commissioner.

Jackson, Miss., December, 1884.

RAILROAD DISTANCE TABLES,

INCLUDING RAILROADS PASSING THROUGH OR
ENTERING THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEW ORLEANS TO—	MILES.	NEW ORLEANS TO—	MILES.
Suave.....	4.59	Canton.....	206.27
Kenner.....	10.18	Way's Bluff.....	215.48
LaBranch.....	19.42	Vaughan's.....	219.91
Frenier.....	23.92	Pickens.....	226.55
DeSair.....	29.77	Goodman.....	233.53
Manchac.....	37.52	Kosciusko Junction.....	238.30
Alligator.....	42.97	Durant.....	241.45
Ponchatoula.....	48.13	McGee's.....	247.20
Hammond.....	52.79	West's.....	250.89
Tickfaw.....	57.95	Beatty.....	256.52
Independence.....	62.14	Vaiden.....	260.90
Gillett's.....	67.66	Foltz.....	267.92
Amite.....	68.51	Winona.....	271.48
Arcola.....	72.28	Sawyer's.....	274.41
Tangipahoa.....	78.64	Eskridge.....	278.27
Kent's Mill.....	82.30	Duck Hill.....	282.59
Beechwood.....	83.66	Elliott.....	286.72
Roncal.....	84.77	Grenada.....	294.35
Osyka.....	88.16	Torrance.....	302.43
Chatawa.....	92.02	Coffeeville.....	309.91
Magnolia.....	97.98	Dickson.....	316.72
Quinn's.....	103.06	Water Valley.....	323.15
McComb.....	105.00	Springdale.....	328.54
Summit.....	108.00	Taylor's.....	332.27
Johnston's.....	112.57	Oxford.....	340.23
Bogue Chitto.....	118.80	College Hill.....	343.50
Chamberlain's.....	124.50	Abbeville.....	350.19

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD - Continued.

Brookhaven.....	128.98	Spring Creek.....	355.71
Montgomery.....	133.31	Waterford.....	360.60
Wesson.....	137.78	Holly Springs.....	369.30
Beauregard.....	139.39	Hudsonville.....	376.92
Martinsville.....	144.45	Lamar.....	381.98
Hazlehurst.....	149.46	Michigan City.....	388.02
Gallman.....	154.41	Grand Junction.....	394.13
Crystal Springs.....	158.63	Bolivar, Tenn.....	412.68
Terry.....	167.20	Jackson, Tenn.....	440.63
Byram.....	173.83	Milan.....	463.64
Jackson.....	182.98	Cairo Depot.....	550.00
Tougaloo.....	190.17	St. Louis.....	700.00
Madison.....	196.07	Chicago.....	915.00
Calhoun.....	198.91		

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—YAZOO CITY BRANCH.

JACKSON TO—	MILES.	JACKSON TO—	MILES.
Asylum Switch.....	1 81	Bentonia.....	26.47
Annie.....	5 88	Ainding.....	30.42
Pochahontas.....	13.75	Valley.....	37.95
Flora.....	18.91	Yazoo City.....	45.34
Morey.....	23.51		

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—LEXINGTON AND ABERDEEN DIVISION.

Lexington to Aberdeen, 99 miles; New Orleans to Aberdeen, 343 miles; Jackson to Aberdeen, 160 miles.

NEW ORLEANS TO—	MILES.	NEW ORLEANS TO—	MILES.
Lexington.....	253.69	Ackerman	287.55
Gray's Mill.....	248.99	Sturges	296.20
Durant.....	241.45	Longview.....	304.75
Kosciusko Junetion.....	242.81	Starkville.....	312.31
Sallis.....	250.74	(Osborn	319.22
Kosciusko.....	256.20	West Point.....	326.30
Ethel.....	264.82	White's.....	330.62
Mc'ool.....	274.20	Strong's.....	334.05
Wier's.....	279.88	Reynolds	337.05
Fentress.....	284.45	Aberdeen.....	342.87

DURANT TO—	MILES.	DURANT TO—	MILES.
Gray's Mill.....	8	Longview	—
Lexington	12	Starkville.....	78
Sallis.....	10	Osborn	85
Kosciusko.....	21	Muldrow	—
Ethel.....	30	West Point.....	92
McCool	40	White's.....	—
Wier's.....	45	Strong's.....	95
Fentress.....	50	Reynolds	102
Ackerman.....	53	Aberdeen.....	108
Sturges	62		

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From Grenada to Memphis, 100 miles.

STATION.	MILES.	STATION.	MILES.
Grenada to Hardy.....	8	Como	56
Garner.....	13	Senatobia.....	63
Tillatoba	16	Coldwater	69
Oakland.....	22	Love.....	72
Harrison.....	27	Hernando.....	78
Pope	34	Nesbit	82
Courtland.....	36	Horn Lake.....	88
Batesville	41	Whitehaven.....	92
Sardis.....	50	Memphis	100

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mobile to Cairo, 493 miles. Southern Division, Mobile to Okolona; Northern Division, Okolona to Cairo.

MOBILE TO—	MILES.	Crawford.....	211.1
Citronelle.....	32.7	Artesia.....	219.2
State Line, Miss.....	62.6	Mayhew.....	224.1
Buckatunna.....	70.8	Tibbee.....	227.0
Winchester.....	77.4	West Point.....	232.5
Waynesboro.....	82.5	Muldon.....	241.3
Shubuta.....	96.4	Prairie.....	245.7
DeSoto.....	104 4	Egypt.....	253.8
Quitman.....	109 1	Okolona.....	261.5
Enterprise.....	120.1	Shannon.....	269.3
Okatibbee.....	129.8	Verona.....	274.7
Meridian.....	135 0	Tupelo.....	279.2
Marion.....	140.1	Saltillo.....	287.5
Lockhart.....	146.8	Guntown.....	292.3
Lauderdale.....	153.3	Baldwyn.....	297.4
Tamola.....	158 5	Booneville.....	308.6
Narkeeta.....	163.7	Rienzi.....	316.7
Sucarnoche.....	168.9	Corinth.....	328.8
Scooba.....	176.2	Jackson, Tenn.....	386.0
Wahalak.....	182.5	Humboldt.....	403.0
Shuqualak.....	188 3	Union City.....	446.8
Macon.....	197.8	Columbus, Ky.....	470.3
Brooksville.....	206.1	Cairo.....	493.0

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—BRANCHES.**COLUMBUS BRANCH.**

Columbus to Cobb's, 8 miles; to Artesia, 13.5 miles.

STARKVILLE BRANCH.

Starkville to Sessums, 6.8 miles; to Artesia, 10.1 miles.

ABERDEEN BRANCH.

Aberdeen to Sykes, 5 miles; to Muldon, 9 miles.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS TO—	MILES.	MEMPHIS TO—	MILES.
Grand Junction.....	52.0	Tuscumbia.....	154.4
Middleton, (term. Ripley Road)	64.1	Decatur.....	188.4
Corinth, Miss.....	93.0	Huntsville.....	212.8
Burnsville.....	107.7	Chattanooga.....	310.0
Iuka.....	115.2		

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD.

VICKSBURG TO—	MILES.	VICKSBURG TO—	MILES.
Four Mile Bridge.....	4	Armistead.....	73
Newman's.....	7	Bolers.....	74
Bovina.....	10	Morton.....	79
Smith's.....	14	Raworth.....	85
Edwards.....	18	Forest.....	90
Midway.....	22	Lake.....	99
Bolton.....	26	Lawrence.....	105
Clinton.....	35	Newton.....	109
Jackson.....	44	Hickory.....	117
Pearson's.....	50	Chunky.....	123
Brandon.....	59	Graham.....	128
Spears.....	64	New Orleans Junction.....	138
Pelahatchie.....	71	Meridian.....	140

NATCHEZ, JACKSON AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	MILES.	STATIONS.	MILES.
Natchez to Foster*.....	6.1	St. Elmo.....	52.1
Nine Mile Crossing*.....	9.2	Carlisle.....	54.1
Stanton.....	11.9	McCaleb.....	56.6
Cannonsburg.....	14.1	Myles.....	58.6
Lowenburg.....	17.6	Carpenter.....	60.4
Fowler*.....	20.6	Utica.....	66.9
Fayette.....	26.1	Adams.....	72.0
Harriston.....	28.1	Learned.....	74.6
Stonington.....	30.1	Oakley.....	77.6
Red Lick.....	34.1	Raymond.....	83.1
Tillman.....	40.1	McRaven.....	90.2
Martin.....	43.1	Van Winkle*.....	94.2
Hermanville.....	49.0	Jackson.....	98.6

* Flag Stations.

NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

From Cincinnati to Meridian, 630.2 miles; From Meridian to New Orleans, 195.8 miles; From Cincinnati to New Orleans, 826.0 miles.

MERIDIAN TO—	MILES.	MERIDIAN TO—	MILES.
Corinne.....	8.3	Purvis.....	101.3
Enterprise.....	16.7	Talowah.....	106.9

Wantubee.....	21.0	Piotona.....	110.9
Pachuta.....	26.5	Hillsdale.....	117.9
Barnett.....	30.5	Poplarville.....	124.9
Vossburg.....	36.1	Derby	131.6
Heidelberg.....	39.7	Highland.....	142.3
Sandersville.....	47.3	Mitehells	146.7
Errata.....	49.3	Nicholson.....	152.4
Laurel.....	56.4	Pearl River.....	160.2
Ellisville.....	63.8	Slidell.....	167.0
Tuscanola.....	72.8	Guzman	169.0
Eastabutchee.....	77.6	Pt. Aux Herbra.....	177.8
Hattiesburg	85.1	Lake Shore.....	191.4
Okahola.....	96.6	New Orleans.....	195.8

LOUISVILLE, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

New Orleans to Memphis, 445 miles; Vicksburg to New Orleans, 235 miles;
Vicksburg to Memphis, 220 miles.

FROM VICKSBURG SOUTH—	MILES.	FROM VICKSBURG SOUTH—	MILES.
To Warrenton.....	8	Knoxville.....	75
Yokena	13	Kells.....	80
Allens.....	17	Days.....	83
Galloway	20	Gloster.....	91
Morehead	23	Tatums	97
Oak Lawn.....	25	Centreville	106
Port Gibson.....	29	Whittaker.....	105
Russums	37	Norwood	109
Hays.....	42	Wilson	113
Milton.....	45	Gayden	116
Harriston (Junction).....	49	Clinton, La.....	130
McNair	56	Port Hudson.....	134
Hamburg.....	60	Baton Rouge.....	146
Roxie	66	New Orleans.....	235

FROM VICKSBURG, NORTH—	MILES.	FROM VICKSBURG, NORTH—	MILES.
Kings	5	Clarksdale.....	144
Blakely	8	Lyons	146
Redwood	10	Clover Hill	150
Floweree	16	Fants	152
Hardee	19	Burke	154
Halpin	22	Coahoma	157
Sredes	28	Walton	160
Watsonia	32	Lula	164
Cary	36	Hammins	166
Eagmont	39	Carnesville	168
Long Fork	44	Townsends	170
Avalilla	49	Busby	172
Niwa Yuma	53	Beaver Dam	175
Panther Burn	56	Club House	177
Percy	59	Austin	178
Hollendale	63	Tunica	182
Estelle	67	Hollywood	186
Arcola	71	Collins	189
Welmot	73	Robinsonville	191
Burdette	77	DeSoto	195
Leland	81	Lake Cormorant	199
Choctaw	93	Glover	203

Nicholson.....	96	Walls.....	205
Coleman.....	107	Lake View, Tenn.....	207
Merigold.....	113	Ensleys, Tenn.....	213
Shelby.....	122	Etters, Tenn.....	215
Duncan.....	129	Eemphis, Tenn.....	220
Bobo	136		

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

New Orleans to Mobile, 141 miles.

NEW ORLEANS TO—	MILES.	NEW ORLEANS TO—	MILES.
Ponchartrain Junction.....	5	Ocean Springs.....	84
Lee.....	9	Belle Fontaine.....	90
Micheaud.....	13	West Pascagoula.....	97
Chef Menteur.....	20	Scranton.....	100
Lake Catherine.....	26	Murray.....	—
Rigolets.....	31	Grand Bay.....	116
Look Out.....	36	Fernland.....	—
Claiborne.....	40	Saint Elmo.....	121
Toulme.....	45	Otis' Mill.....	—
Waveland.....	48	Fowl River.....	—
Ulmanville.....	—	Venetia.....	132
Bay St. Louis.....	52	Mobile.....	141
Henderson's Point.....	—	Pensacola.....	202
Pass Christian.....	58	Montgomery.....	321
Long Beach.....	—	Birmingham.....	417
Mississippi City.....	71	Louisville.....	811
Beauvoir.....	75	Cincinnati.....	921
Biloxi.....	80		

SHIP ISLAND, RIPLEY AND KENTUCKY RAILROAD.

	MILES.		MILES.
Ripley to Falkner.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Walnut to Middleton.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Falkner to Tiplersville.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ripley to Middleton.....	25
Tiplersville to Walnut.....	4		

MOBILE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

Completed from Glendale to Clarksdale, Coahoma county—30 miles. Offices of Company at Glendale.

Glendale to Magnolia.....	7 miles.
To Jonestown.....	17 miles.
To Clarksdale.....	30 miles.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Atlanta to Birmingham, 167 miles; a gap of about 70 miles between Birmingham and Patton Mines; Patton Mines to Columbus, Miss., 72 miles.

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION—Greenville to Sharkey, via Stoneville, 24 miles; from Stoneville to Johnsonville, 20 miles.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

From Chattanooga, via Birmingham, to Meridian, 295 miles.

MERIDIAN TO—	MILES.	MERIDIAN TO—	MILES.
Zenith.....	8.0	Birmingham.....	152.2
Toomsuba.....	12.5	Chattanooga.....	295.2

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.**INCLUDES:**

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN—From Cincinnati to Chattanooga, via Lexington, Ky., 336 miles.

ALABAMA SOUTHERN—Chattanooga, via Birmingham, to Meridian, 295 miles.

NEW ORLEANS AND NORTH-EASTERN—Meridian to New Orleans, 196 miles.

Total distance Cincinnati to New Orleans, 827 miles.

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN—Meridian to Vicksburg, 140 miles.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC—Vicksburg to Shreveport, 171 miles.

Total distance Cincinnati to Meridian, 631 miles; Cincinnati to Vicksburg, 771 miles; Cincinnati to Shreveport, 942 miles. Total Queen and Crescent Route, 1153 miles.

WEST FELICIANA RAILROAD.

Bayou Sara, on Mississippi River, to Woodville, Miss.

The Stations are: Ashwood, Turnbull's, Laurel Hill and Wakefield. Trains run every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, leaving Woodville at 7 A. M., and Bayou Sara at 2 P. M.

MEMPHIS, SELMA AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

At the date of this publication, this road is under contract for early completion, from Memphis to Holly Springs. Distance, 45 miles.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.**DISTANCES FROM VICKSBURG, NORTH.**

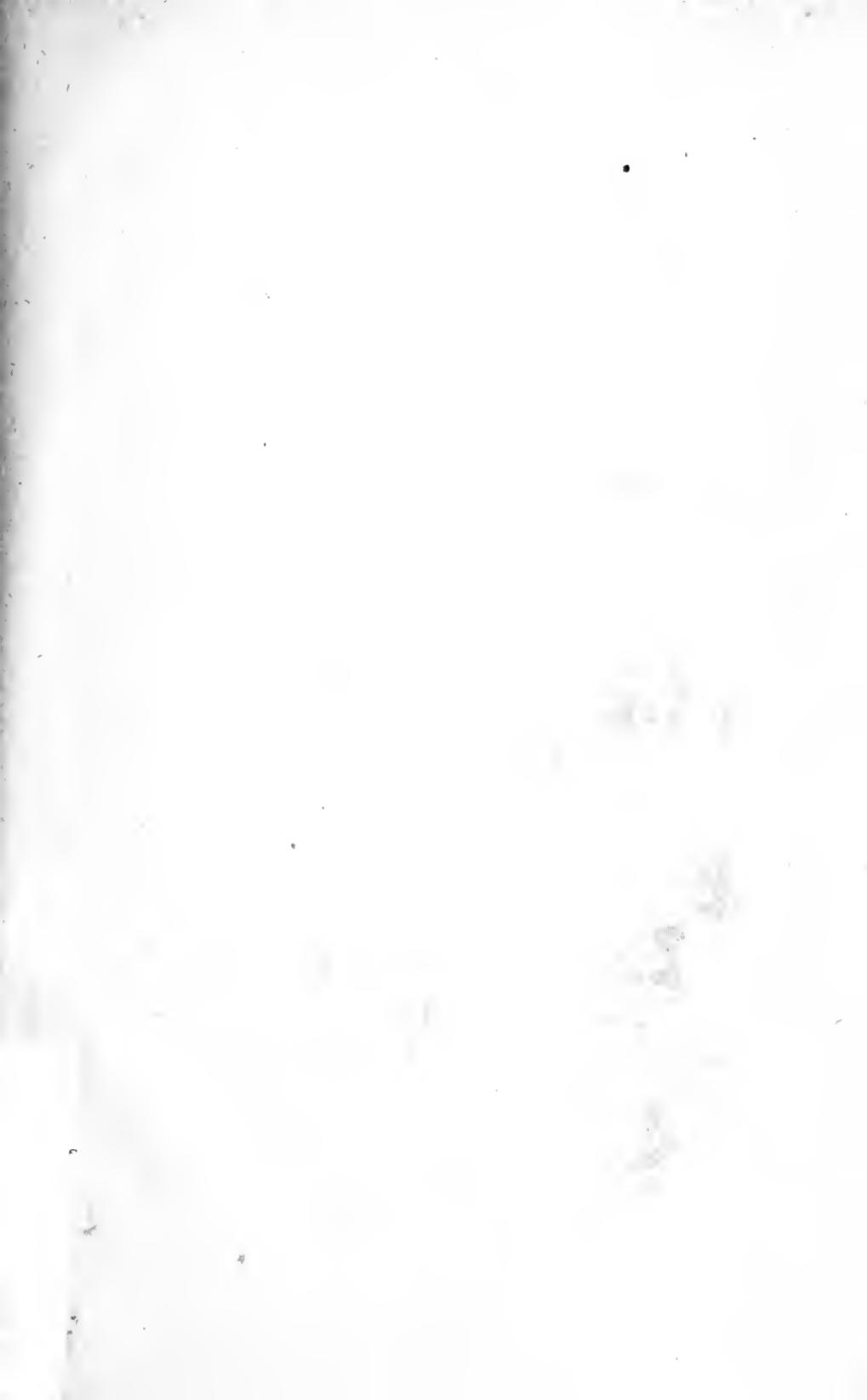
LANDING.	MILES.	LANDING.	MILES.
To Young's Point, La.....	10	Bolivar, Miss.....	161½
Milliken's Bend, La.....	21	Prentiss, Miss.....	182
Tallulah, Miss.....	46	Napoleon, Ark.....	184
Lake Providence, La.....	57	Floreysville, Miss.....	192
Mayersville, Miss.....	64	Carson's Miss.....	217
Duncansby, Miss.....	68	Helena, Ark.....	322
Carolina, Miss.....	79	Austin, Miss.....	339
Leota, Miss.....	82	Memphis, Tenn.....	404
Egg's Point, Miss.....	94	Cairo, Ill.....	677
Greenville, Miss.....	111	St. Louis, Mo.....	877

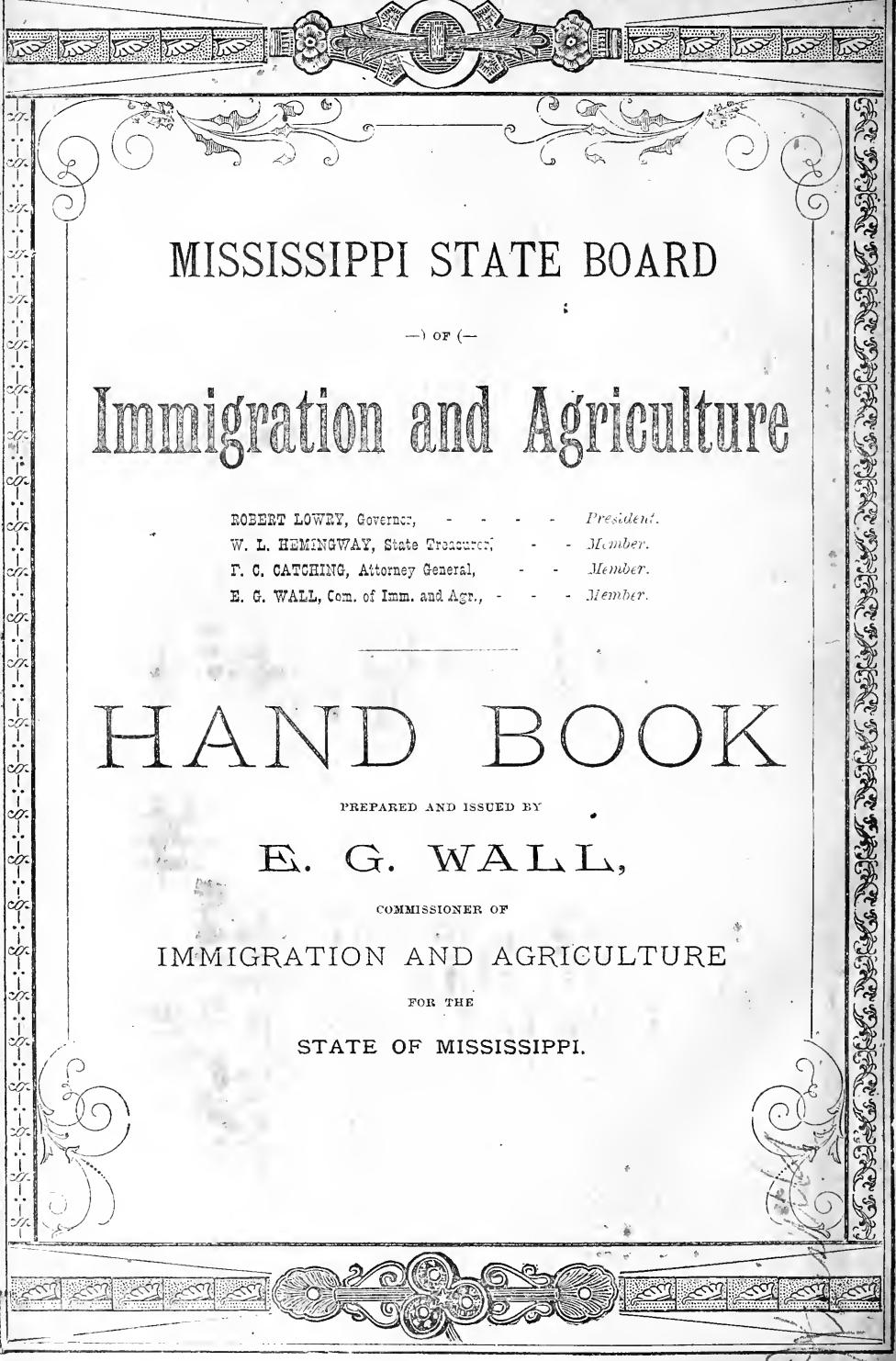
FROM VICKSBURG SOUTH.

LANDING.	MILES.	LANDING.	MILES.
Delta.....	4	Rodney.....	60
Davis' Bend.....	25	Waterproof.....	70
Grand Gulf.....	40	Natchez.....	100
St. Joseph.....	55	New Orleans.....	400

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SITES:

COUNTY.	COURTS HELD AT	COUNTY.	COURTS HELD AT
Adams.....	Natchez.	Lincoln.....	Brookhaven.
Alcorn.....	Corinth.	Lowndes.....	Columbus.
Amite.....	Liberty.	Leflore.....	Greenwood.
Attala.....	Kosciusko.	Madison.....	Canfon.
Benton.....	Ashland.	Marion.....	Columbia.
Bolivar.....	Rosedale.	Marshall.....	Holly Springs.
Calhoun.....	Pittsboro.	Monroe.....	Aberdeen.
Carroll, }	Carrollton.	Montgomery.....	Winona.
Chickasaw, }	Vaiden.	Neshoba.....	Philadelphia.
Choctaw.....	Houston.	Newton.....	Decatur.
Claiborne.....	Okolona.	Noxubee.....	Macon.
Clarke.....	Chester.	Oktibbeha.....	Starkville.
Coahoma.....	Port Gibson.	Panola.....	Sardis.
Copiah.....	Enterprise.	Perry.....	Augusta.
Covington.....	Friars Point.	Pike.....	Magnolia.
Clay.....	Hazlehurst.	Pontotoc.....	Pontotoc.
DeSoto.....	Williamsburg.	Prentiss.....	Booneville.
Franklin.....	West Point.	Quitman.....	Belan.
Greene.....	Hernando.	Rankin.....	Brandon.
Grenada.....	Meadville.	Scott.....	Forest.
Hancock.....	Leakesville.	Sharkey.....	Rolling Fork.
Harrison.....	Grenada.	Simpson.....	Westville.
Hinds, }	Bay St. Louis.	Smith.....	Raleigh.
Holmes.....	Mississippi City.	Sundowner.....	Johnsonville.
Issaquena.....	Raymond.	Tallahatchie.....	Charleston.
Itawamba.....	Jackson.	Tippah.....	Ripley.
Jackson.....	Lexington.	Tishomingo.....	Iuka.
Jasper.....	Mayersville.	Tunica.....	Austin.
Jefferson.....	Fulton.	Tate.....	Senatobia.
Jones.....	Scranton.	Union.....	New Albany.
Kemper.....	Paulding.	Warren.....	Vicksburg.
Lafayette.....	Fayette.	Washington.....	Greenvill.
Lauderdale.....	Ellisville.	Wayne.....	Waynesboro.
Lawrence.....	DeKalb.	Webster.....	Walthall.
Leake.....	Meridian.	Wilkinson.....	Woodville.
Lee.....	Monticello.	Winston.....	Louisville.
	Carthage.	Yalobusha, }	Coffeeville.
	Tupelo.		Water Valley.
			Yazoo City.





MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD

—) OF (—

Immigration and Agriculture

ROBERT LOWRY, Governor, - - - President.
W. L. HEMINGWAY, State Treasurer, - - - Member.
F. C. CATCHING, Attorney General, - - - Member.
E. G. WALL, Com. of Imm. and Agr., - - - Member.

HAND BOOK

PREPARED AND ISSUED BY

E. G. WALL,

COMMISSIONER OF

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE

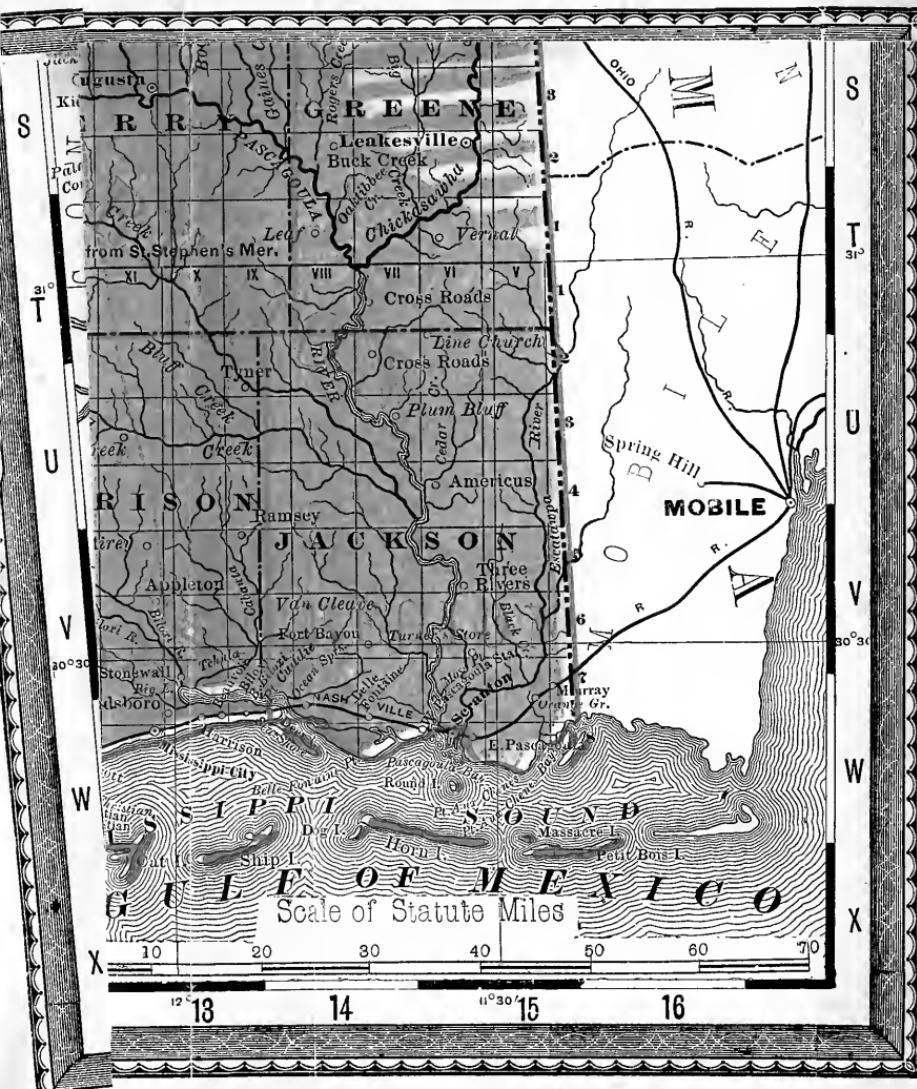
FOR THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

F34 p. M654

19912212211





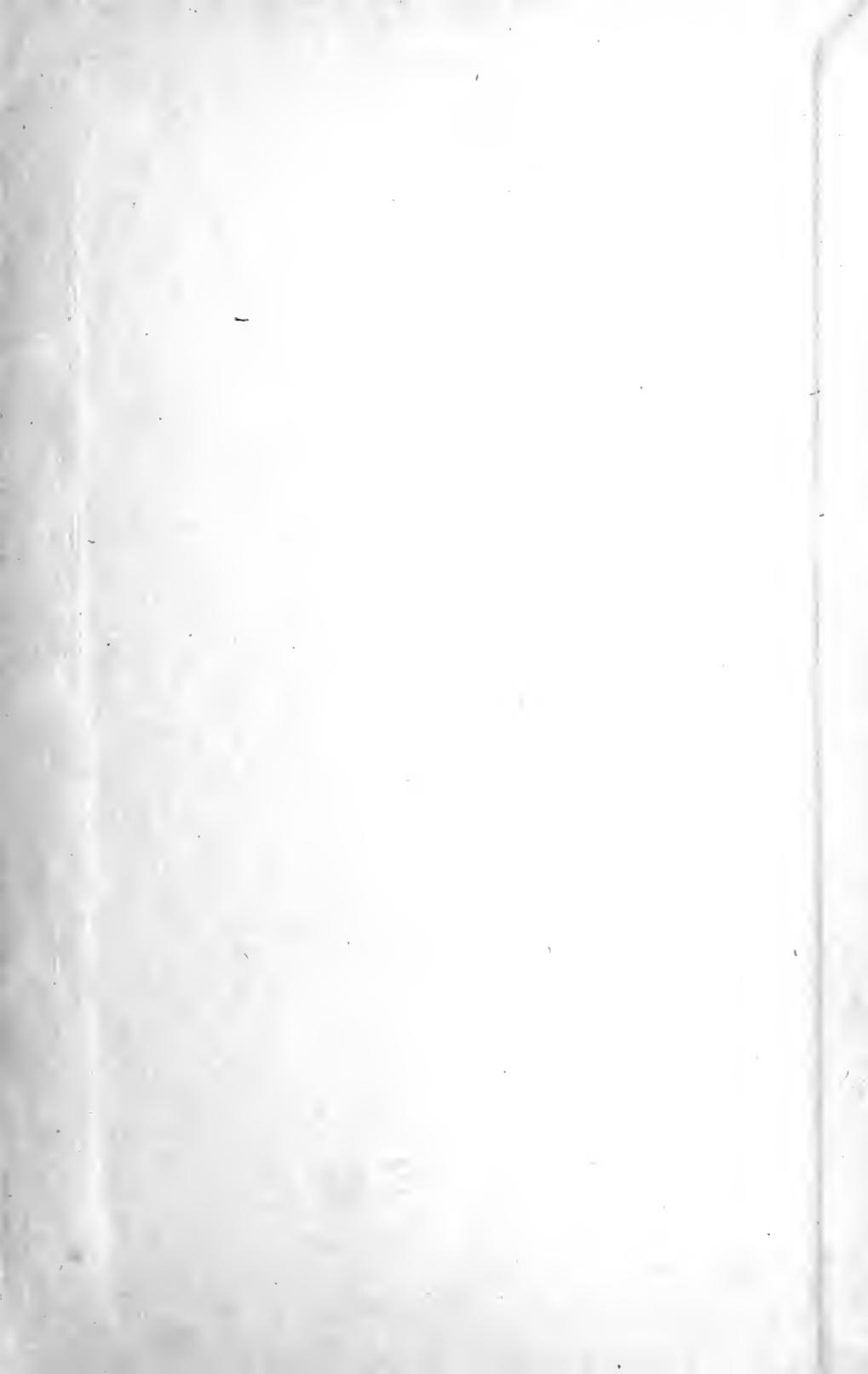
Central Prairie Region; Beds of Limestone and large quantities of **Mark** have been found in this section, interspersed with a great variety of timber, the long leaf and short leaf pine predominating.



Long Leaf Pine Region, almost entirely covered with the best Yellow Pinetimber.



Gulf Coast Region, interspersed with Long Leaf Pine.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 542 456 2

